"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are light showers, probably clearing to-night, northerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,300. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 76⅞; corn, 29½; cotton, 7¾.

CONGRESS—The Senate yesterday disposed of the schedule of the Tariff bill relating to spirits, wines, and beverages, and that relating to manufactures of cotton. The next schedule to be taken up relates to flax, and after that will come the wool schedule. The House was in session an hour and a half without transacting any business of consequence. Mr. Sulzer of New York made a short speech in which he expressed indignation because he was unable to get before the House the question of granting belligerency to the Cubans.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Queen's eyesight is said to be sufficient to enable her to read proofs and correct them. The reports that she is growing blind are contradicted at Windsor, where she has arrived from Balmoral for the jubilee exercises. Seventeen bodies have been recovered from the Thames in three weeks. Most of the suicides are believed to be foreigners in London for the jubilee. Two Frenchmen were killed by Italians, and a Frenchman stabbed an Italian during labor troubles in France. A Paris reporter says the German Ambassador was near the Strasburg statue in Paris just before the bomb exploded. Emperor William has left Berlin for Cologne. He will take a cruise in the North Sea, and visit the Czar at St. Petersburg in August. Admiral von Tirpitz has been appointed Chief of the German Navy Department. The Rev. Father Kneipp of cold-water cure fame is dead at Woerishofen, Bavaria.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Queen Liliuokalani has filed a protest with Secretary Sherman against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The new Democratic General Committee of Kings County met in Brooklyn last night for organization. James Moffett was elected Chairman.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union will begin to-day securing a popular expression in favor of Seth Low's nomination by placing blanks for signatures in every prominent place in the city.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee offered a resolution at a meeting of the Committee last night which was a defiance of the methods of the Citizens' Union. The resolution was unanimously adopted after a speech by Mr. Quigg on the subject.

Strong opposition has developed to the Hawaiian annexation treaty in the Senate at Washington. Senator Davis declined to advance an opinion as to whether it will be considered at the present session of Congress.

Page 2.

One of the features of "Bunker Hill Day" in Boston was the presentation by the State of a figure of Winged Victory to the battle ship Massachusetts.

Page 3.

A committee of contractors waited on the striking tailors yesterday, and made an offer of settlement. The offer was declined.

The National Civil Service Reform League has written to the members of Congress protesting against the proposed amendment to the law that will exclude laborers from the classified lists.

John Kelly made a determined effort to commit suicide by jumping into the river from the Battery sea wall. When rescued he said that he had become crazy from nursing insane patients in a private asylum.

An attempt to wreck the New York express on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern about sixty-five miles east of St. Louis was foiled by one of the robbers, who warned the Sheriff. The latter reached the spot twenty minutes before the train was due. One robber surrendered and another was fatally shot. They had piled ties on the tracks. The express car carried $100,000.

Page 4.

In the trial of John S. Shriver in Washington, Judge Dittenhoefer advanced another ground to sustain his motion for an acquittal. The motion will be acted upon by Judge Bradley this morning.

The Senate made public yesterday the text of the Hawaiian treaty, President McKinley's message of transmittal, and the report of Secretary Sherman to the President which accompanied the treaty.

Page 5.

Miss Frances Archbold won the handsome silver prize cup for the women's handicap at the golf tournament played on the Ardsley links. Her total score for the three days was 166 strokes.

Seven of the horses entered for the Suburban ran in races at the Brooklyn track yesterday. Ben Brush defeated Belmar and Havoc was beaten by On Deck. Great Bend won the Roslyn Stakes, and Free Lance the Myrtle Stakes.

Owing to the failure of the wind the races at the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club were unfinished. At 9 o'clock last night the Colonia, Viguant, and Wasp were becalmed about two miles north of the Southwest Spit. The Emerald gave up the race.

Page 7.

The Hoboken Turtle Club had its first outing of the year at the King's Bridge Hotel.

The Queens County Grand Jury yesterday indicted Mayor Gleason on the charge of having assaulted ex-Alderman John P. Madden.

Prince Ki Ye, heir to the Corean throne, who was here a week, left yesterday for Washington, where he will stop some time with the Corean Minister.

British and Canadian societies of New York City and vicinity will on Saturday begin their week of Jubilee celebration with National sports and music at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. Society dinners have been arranged for the ensuing week.

Residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, last night celebrated the passage of the bill for the improvement of Atlantic Avenue. The Brooklyn Music Hall was rented for the occasion. Prominent men made speeches, fireworks were let off on the streets, and several hundred citizens attended the banquet which followed.

Page 10.

The results of the first shipment of butter ever made by this Government to England have been communicated to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in an official report from the experts.

Page 11.

G. H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Road, spoke in advocacy of the Anti-Scalper bill before the Inter-State Commerce Committee in Washington.

The annual meeting of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company was held at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Wednesday. The Central Vermont Railroad Company's interests favored a postponement of the election of officers, but the Parsons party opposed this and carried their point.

Page 12.

The will of Adam D. Wheelock of Brooklyn was filed in that city yesterday. The estate is left to his children.

Magistrate Simms, in the Morrisania Court, decided that a bicycle is not a carriage, and refused to punish a woman arrested for riding on the sidewalk.

The police court proceedings in the case of "Dan" Noble, who escaped from Auburn Prison twenty-four years ago, were checked by a writ of habeas corpus.

A report that charges against Surrogate Arnold had been made to the Bar Association was denied yesterday. The Surrogate says he can defend himself against any charges.

The Dry Goods Club celebrated its formal opening yesterday with a reception, which was attended by nearly all of the members, at its handsome quarters in the new building 377 and 379 Broadway.

The Cuban Junta has received a letter from Gen. Gomez, in command of the insurgent forces, that victory has attended the Winter campaign. None of the provinces are pacified, and independence is in sight.

The hearing in the case of Herman Tappan against the firm of Theodore W. Myers & Co., over the purchase of Bay State Gas stock, was continued before Magistrate Kudlich. Edward H. Myers, one of the firm, testified for the defense.

Jacob L. Kahn, a retail tobacco dealer and one of the District Attorney's witnesses in the suit against the trust, was assaulted by two men early on Thursday morning. He was knocked senseless as he approached his home, at 38 East Fourht Street.

Many prominent business men met yesterday and organized the Merchants' Association. Its object is to increase the jobbing trade of New York by bringing out-of-town merchants here at reduced railroad fares and showing them the advantages of the metropolis as a business centre.

Representatives of the Metropolitan Traction Company discussed the proposed improvements on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Roads yesterday with the Sinking Fund Commission. The company expressed itself as willing to make the improvements under certain conditions. The Social Reform Club's resolutions annoyed the Commissioners.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2
The United Service.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 11.

AGAINST NEGRO LABOR.

White Cotton Mill Operatives in Charleston Object to Working with Colored Persons.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 17.—As an outgrowth of the action of the Charleston Cotton Mill in displacing 300 white operatives with blacks upon resuming operations a few days ago, there is much suppressed excitement in the City of Charleston, where the mill it situated.

The situation is regarded as very grave, one involving a social problem of the greatest magnitude, and serious trouble is apprehended. Policemen are guarding the negro operatives and mill property in consequence of threats having been made.

It has been the policy of the Charleston papers, which are interested in the experiment to suppress complaints from the other side, and an approximation of the destitution of displaced operatives, was denied publication. Yesterday, however, it was printed in hand-bill form, and displayed everywhere about the city, causing the greatest excitement.

After denouncing the policy of the mill owners, the bill reads, or at least part of it reads: "Proximity is the parent of social intercourse, which is longingly courted by the colored race, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, and where does it abound more than in cotton mills?

"Yet Mr. Witte proposes to put the blacks and whites, male and female, side by side under one roof."

The bill goes on to say that the laboring side by side of colored men and women, and white men and women can only produce the worst results. The manifesto ends with an attack upon Mr. Witte, whom it styles "this mongrel cotton mill advocate," who would condemn the giving of Federal offices in this city to the negroes.

More than 50 per cent. of the population of Charleston is black, and if the experiment succeeds, the white operatives must leave town or starve, as there is no other employment open to them there.

OBJECTS TO THE ROBE.

Bishop Cheney of Chicago Rebukes the Council of Reformed Episcopal Church.

CHICAGO, June 17.—"I will not allow any one to take away my Christian liberty. That is what the Council of the Church at the New York meeting attempted to do."

This is the way Bishop Cheney of the Reformed Episcopal Church to-night spoke of the rule passed by the Council requiring that a certain robe should be worn in the pulpit.

"Let it be understood that we who opposed the rule will not withdraw from the Reformed Episcopal Churches," he continued. "My action in refusing to consent to wearing any garment suggested by the Council will not result in any serious action on the part of the Council or my Church. It is such a childish thing, so small, so insignificant, that I am astonished that the meeting considered the rule for a moment. The Eastern Churches all supported it, while the Western Churches were against it.

"The Synod of Chicago has never asked the council for a favor, nor have we sought for assistance. Rather the Council has come to the Synod of Chicago seeking for help. I would not be surprised, when the Council meets again in three years, if the local Synod would not be represented at the gathering."

SHE WANTED HER CAT.

Magistrate Wentworth Refused to Give Her a Summons for the Animal.

Magistrate Wentworth felt very much amused at Yorkville Court yesterday morning when approached by a respectably dressed woman with a baby in her arms, who asked his aid in recovering her pet Maltese cat.

"My cat has either strayed or been stolen," she said, "and I want a summons to find her again."

"Summons for a cat—a cat," laughingly said the Judge. "Leave your door open and she'll come back again."

"But will you assure me that my cat will come back?" continued the woman.

"You had better take care of your baby and not bother about a cat," answered the Magistrate.

When the woman insisted that she wanted to have her cat, the Judge said: "If you come to my house, I'll give you a cat with five kittens, and if that won't do, I'll give you thirteen cats and throw in a puppy with it."

"Thank you Judge," replied the woman, "I'll come to see you."

CIVIL VS. MILITARY LAW.

Proceedings in Nebraska Courts to Determine the Rights of Soldiers Against a Court-Martial.

OMAHA, June 17.—The Hon. W. R. Patrick was called to Fort Crook this afternoon to obtain if possible by legal process the release of five enlisted men who had been sentenced to thirty days in the guardhouse for mutiny.

The soldiers were detailed to clean the company commander's house. They did it, but protested, and for this they were tried by the post court and sentenced to thirty days in the guardhouse and to forfeit $10 pay. It is the intention of the attorney to commence habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal court in order to obtain the release of his clients.

VETERAN CHICAGO FIREMAN.

Death of Leo Meyers, Who Has Fought Flames All His Life.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Ex-Fire Marshal Leo Meyers is dying of paralysis. He was born here in 1834, the first child born of German parents in Chicago. At the age of three he tried to put out the kitchen fire, and he has been putting out fires ever since. At thirteen he joined the volunteer department, and when it was disbanded he became a paid fireman. He became Assistant Marshal in 1877, and Marshal a few years later.

His reputation as a fireman and for bravery and judgment is more than local.

Cleveland in 14 hours and 15 minutes by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 next morning, Chicago 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

PROTEST OF LILIUOKALANI

Hawaii's ex-Queen Says the Treaty Ignores the Rights of 40,000 Natives and Herself.

ROBS HER OF 915,000 ACRES

The Right of the Party in Power to Cede the Islands Once Repudiated by the United States—She Appeals to the People.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon ex-Queen Liliuokalani filed the following protest in the office of the Secretary of State. It was delivered into the hands of Secretary John Sherman by Mr. Joseph Heleluhe, representing the native Hawaiians, duly commissioned by two of their patriotic leagues. Mr. Heleluhe was accompanied by Capt. Julius A. Palmer, the American secretary of Liliuokalani. Mr. Sherman treated the bearers most courteously, but gave no indications of his action in the matter:

I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, by the will of God named heir apparent on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1877, and by the grace of God Queen of the Hawaiian Islands on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1893, do hereby protest against the ratification of a certain treaty, which, so I am informed, has been signed at Washington by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston, and Kinney, purporting to cede the said islands to the territory and dominion of the United States. I declare such treaty to be an act of wrong toward the native and the part-native people of Hawaii, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights, both toward my people and toward friendly nations with whom they have made treaties, the perpetuation of the fraud whereby the Constitutional Government was overthrown and, finally, an act of gross injustice to me.

Because the official protests made by me on the seventeenth day of January, 1893, to the so-called Provisional Government was signed by me and received by said Government with the assurance that the case was referred to the United States of America for arbitration.

Because that protest and my communications to the United States Government immediately thereafter expressly declares that I yielded my authority to the forces of the United States in order to avoid bloodshed and because I recognized the futility of a conflict with so formidable a power.

She Was Unlawfully Coerced.

Because the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and an envoy commissioned by them, reported in official documents that my Government was unlawfully coerced by the forces, diplomatic and naval, of the United States, that I was at the date of their investigations the constitutional ruler of my people.

Because such decision of the recognized magistrates of the United States was officially communicated to me and to Sanford B. Dole, and said Dole's resignation requested by Albert S. Willis, the recognized agent and Minister of the Government of the United States.

Because neither the above-named commission nor the Government which sends it has ever received any such authority from the registered voters of Hawaii, but derived its assumed powers from the so-called Committee of Public Safety, organized on or about the 7th day of January, 1893, said committee being composed largely of persons claiming American citizenship, and not one single Hawaiian was a member thereof or in any way participated in the demonstration leading to its existence.

Because my people, about 40,000 in number, have in no way been consulted by those, 3,000 in number, who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally qualified voters of Hawaii, and, excluding those imported for the demands of labor, about the same proportion of the inhabitants.

Because said treaty ignores not only the civic rights of my people, but, further, the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the 4,000,000 acres composing the territory said treaty offers to annex, 1,000,000, or 915,000 acres, has in no way been heretofore recognized as other than the private property of the constitutional monarch, subject to a control in no way differing from other items of a private estate.

Confiscates Her Crown Lands.

Because it is proposed by said treaty to confiscate said property, technically called the Crown lands, those legally entitled thereto, either now, or in succession, receiving no consideration whatever for estates, their title to which has been always undisputed and which is legitimately in my name at this date.

Because said treaty ignores not only all professions of perpetual amity and good faith made by the United States in the former treaties with the sovereigns representing the Hawaiian people, but all treaties made by those sovereigns with other and friendly powers, and it is thereby in violation of international law.

Because by treating with the parties claiming at this time the right to cede said territory of Hawaii the Government of the United States receives such territory from the hands of those whom its own Magistrates (legally elected by the people of the United States and in office in 1893) pronounced fraudulently in power and unconstitutionally ruling, Hawaii; therefore, I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, do hereby call upon the President of that Nation to whom alone I yielded my property and my authority to withdraw said treaty (ceding said lands) from further consideration, I ask the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty, and I implore the people of this great and good Nation, from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to sustain their representatives in such acts of justice and equity as may be in accord with the principles of their fathers, and to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to Him who judgeth righteously, I commit my cause.

Done at Washington, D. C., United States of America, this 17th day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

LILIUOKALANI.

Joseph Heleluhe, Wekeki Heleluhe, Julius A. Palmer, witnesses to signature.

VIEWS OF A SENATOR IN PARIS.

Talks to The London Times's Correspondent About Hawaii.

LONDON, June 18.—The Times's correspondent in Paris says:

"To-day (Thursday) in the garden of the British Embassy I met a member of the American Senate, in high standing, who said to me: 'In one way or another we were bound to take Hawaii. It has, first of all, the advantage that it can be annexed without serious difficulty arising with any European power. Therefore we can satisfy our desire for some sort of annexation without running the risk of serious complications. Moreover, Hawaii is so near America that it is quite out of the question that it should belong to any other power, and its Government is so weak that it could not seriously resist if any other power really tried to take it.

"'Although not worth much, Hawaii will make an excellent coaling station, and it might prove otherwise useful in our hands. Unless we annex it now, we should expose ourselves to complications with the Japanese, who would soon outnumber the Americans in the islands, while now we have to fight nobody.'"

A Paris dispatch, published elsewhere in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, says that Senator Wolcott of Colorado attended the garden party in question.

Cow Swallows a Golf Ball and Dies.

ORANGE, N. J., June 17.—A cow belonging to School Commissioner George Kenney, died the other day in the field where is was pastured, and its owner supposing it had been poisoned ordered a post mortem. It was then found that the animal had swallowed a golf ball which had been dropped by a caddy for the Essex County Country Club.

TREATY STRONGLY OPPOSED

Senators Object to Acquiring Colonies and Opening Our Markets to Cheap Labor.

HAWAII MAY HAVE TO WAIT

The Plan Is to Let the Treaty Lie Over Until the Next Session, When the Objections Have Been Heard.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Opposition to the Hawaiian annexation project has broken out much more violently than was anticipated by the Administration, and the treaty will be roughly handled when it comes up in the Senate for ratification. Whether the opposition will be able to muster sufficient strength in that body to defeat ratification is a speculative problem. It looks now as though the annexation party might not be able to command the necessary two-thirds vote. In any event, it is now taken for granted that favorable action at this special session, either in the form of treaty ratification or legislation sustaining the Administration plans, will be impossible.

The strongest, most dangerous opposition will be from two sources—those who are against the acquisition of remote territory by the United States and opposed on principle to the embarkation by this Government upon colonization schemes, and second, those who will fight annexation on the plea that the cheap labor of the Hawaiian Islands will seriously affect our agriculture, particularly checking the development of the beet sugar industry of the middle West, which gives promise of being an important addition to the production of the soil throughout a large section of the country.

There are many other reasons which will be urged, including, of course, the argument that by the taking of these remote islands the United States will no longer find it possible to sustain its hitherto impregnable position along the lines of the Monroe doctrine. President McKinley's message, which went to the Senate with the treaty, covers this point, but it will never be brought in when the context is being discussed.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that the committee would take up the Hawaiian treaty at its next regular meeting, which will be held on Wednesday of next week, but that no special meeting would be held for that purpose. He said that the treaty would in any event be held in committee a sufficient length of time to permit all sides to be heard, but that the time would be controlled somewhat by the indications as to whether the Senate would consider the treaty at the present session. On this latter point the Senator declined to advance an opinion.

The programme now is that the treaty will be reported from the committee, and that after the Tariff bill has passed it will be called up. The Senate will be asked if a time for a vote can be fixed, and upon the objections by the opponents of the treaty its friends will say they are content to allow it to lie over until the next session. One reason for not pressing the treaty in the face of opposition is that the sentiment which may be only partially opposed to the treaty will be crystallized, which is not desirable.

It is also believed that Senators who are now undecided may become influenced favorably after mature consideration and after finding out what the drift of sentiment is in their States. It is well known that Senators cannot be held here after the tariff bill is passed.

GERMAN ANXIETY FOR SAMOA.

Vossische Zeitung Thinks Germany and England Should Act.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Vossische Zeitung thinks that the action of the United States imposes upon Germany and England the necessity of devising measures to prevent the adoption of a similar policy as to Samoa.

The Post, however, expresses the authoritative view held here when it says:

"Germany has long regarded Hawaii as within the sphere of American interests, and can scarcely find any pretext either to question the right of the United States to annex or to interfere by protest or obstruction."

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

Contract for Two Years Awarded to C. Tollner, Jr., of Brooklyn.

ALBANY, June 17.—The State Printing Board at its meeting to-day awarded the contract for legislative printing for the two years beginning Oct. 1, 1897, to Charles Tollner, Jr., of Brooklyn, his bid being the lowest, at $68,611.30. The price of the last contract, which was awarded two years ago to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, was in the neighborhood of $111,000.

The bids received were as follows: Charles Tollner, Jr., of Brooklyn, $68,611.30; Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, $73,-953.84; J. B. Lyon, $87,050.13; The Argus Company, $110,162.90; Weed, Parsons Company, $104,743.08; The Journal Company, $108,498.57.

ADAMS HOUSES RESTORED.

QUINCY, Mass., June 17.—The birthplaces of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams were opened to the public to-day for the first time since the work of restoring them was begun, and they were visited by large crowds of people from this city and surrounding towns. The John Adams house is in charge of Adams Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and the Quincy Historical Society has undertaken the work of preserving the John Quincy Adams house. Both of the old houses have been refurnished to correspond to old Colonial times.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE ROW.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Amid catcalls and hisses Vice President Lyon of the Board of Trade adjourned the meeting of the members interested in the proposed warehouse amendment in the call room this afternoon.

A vote had been called for on the indorsing of a resolution against the proposed amendment, which is aimed to take away from "regular" elevator proprietors the right to store their own grain in their own buildings.

The "yeas" and "nays" seemed to be about equally divided, and Vice President Lyon made another effort to estimate the vote. Each side did its best to fill the big hall, a mighty bellow going up at each signal from the chair.

"The 'nays' have it," declared Mr. Lyon.

A general tumult followed, and the decision of the Chairman was disputed from different quarters of the room. One of the members who had advocated the amendment shouted a motion for adjournment. Another sprang to the floor and seconded it.

"I demand a division," screamed "Al" Farnum of Baldwin & Farnum. "It is impossible to tell which side has carried the question without it."

"Lay down!" came from a hundred voices, and then Bedlam broke loose, each side trying to make more noise than the other.

Lyon put the question without further comment. Only those in the front seats could make out what had been said, and the crowd in the rear had a pellmell rush to the corridor through the doors.

In vain Mr. Lyon smashed the handle off his gavel, and then substituted a rung of a chair. A dozen elevator men had held hasty conference, and while the Chairman was trying to secure order called for an adjournment until to-morrow. This was done in the hope that a reconsideration of the resolution might be taken. Mr. Lyon allowed the temporary adjournment to stand.

Certified Milk.

The milk used in the Green Mountain certified condensed milk is from choice dairy cows that have been inspected by the surgeon of the Vermont Dairy Commission and pronounced free from disease. This is the only certified brand of condensed milk on the market.—Adv.

CITIZENS' UNION'S PLANS

To Secure Request of Thirty Thousand Voters for Seth Low's Nomination.

CITY FLOODED WITH POSTERS

In Every Prominent Place Will Be Found Blanks for Signatures—Nomination May Be Made June 30—Encouraging Reports from Labor Men.

The Citizens' Union will begin to-day the work of securing such an expression of the popular desire as Seth Low said would determine him in accepting the nomination for Mayor by the union. In his letter of June 7, Mr. Low wrote:

"If I were convinced that there was such a popular desire and that my candidacy would prove a unifying force among the friends of good government in the city, I should not hesitate to accept your nomination."

The Executive Committee of the union, at its meeting Wednesday night, determined to get an expression of popular desire at once, so that it will be possible to place Mr. Low in formal nomination by the first of July. It is well understood by members of the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty that its letter and conference with Mr. Low was a practical selection and nomination of him for the Mayoralty; and the formal nomination will be made at the earliest possible day. This will probably be June 30, when the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty will hold its next meeting.

To-day, when the people of New York go into the stores, or climb the elevated railway stations, they will find a profusion of posters asking voters to sign their names to a request for the nomination of Seth Low. These posters will be scattered over the city. They will be at all the Assembly district headquarters, in all prominent stores, placed conspicuously everywhere, and blanks for signatures will also be sent to every business office.

The following is the form of poster that will be found in the elevated stations:

CITIZENS' UNION.

If You Want

HON. SETH LOW

for Mayor,

Sign your name in favor of his nomination and election.

Blanks for signatures at general headquarters, 25 East Twenty-third Street, or at the following district headquarters:

A list of district headquarters will be given on each of these posters.

In the stores will be placed the following form:

CITIZENS' UNION.
If You Want
HON. SETH LOW
for Mayor.
Sign Your Name
Here.

At the various district headquarters the following form will be found:

CITIZENS' UNION.

If you want

HON. SETH LOW

for Mayor,

Sign your name in favor of his nomination and election.

SIGN HERE.....

It is expected that within two weeks more than 30,000 names can be secured in this way. In this matter the union is following the example set in the campaign of Henry George, who received a popular expression of this sort before he accepted the nomination.

The Assembly district organizations are sending in daily to the Executive Committee resolutions and requests for the nomination of Mr. Low, and the volume of these requests already amounts almost to a public demonstration.

The committee is receiving encouraging news from the labor element. It is reported that a number of labor leaders, who have heretofore supported Tammany, have sent word to the Wigwam that they would not support it this year unless certain concessions, in the substantial form of municipal offices, were promised them. Tammany, it is said, was asked to reply to this proposition by the 11th of this month. That date passing without a reply, an ultimatum, it is said, was sent to the Wigwam that a reply must be forthcoming by June 20.

In the meanwhile, these labor leaders are waiting, but without much hope. The condition of the labor vote has changed materially, members of the Citizens' Union who are labor men declare, and none of the so-called leaders can any longer deliver the vote of his organization. Thousands of former Tammany voters in the ranks of labor, they say, have already allied themselves with the Citizens' Union.

JAMES MOFFETT, CHAIRMAN.

Democratic General Committee of Kings County Elected Officers.

The new Democratic General Committee of Kings County met in Brooklyn last night and organized by electing the following prearranged ticket: James Moffett, Chairman; William A. Doyle and Edward L. Walter, Vice Presidents; Robert T. Brown, Secretary; Michael J. Cummings, Corresponding Secretary; Arthur C. Salmon, Treasurer.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Executive Committee to take "such measures as may be necessary to provide for a conference with representatives of Democratic organizations in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Queens and Richmond and in connection with those organizations to make such provisions as may be necessary to call a city convention for the nomination of candidates for the coming election." The various committees will be announced later.

ONE KILLED, ANOTHER DYING.

Samuel Stimson's Carriage Struck by a Train at Herkimer.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 17.—The Adirondack express, which reached Herkimer about 5:30 P. M., struck a carriage containing Samuel Stimson and Miss Schermerhorn at the Main Street crossing in Herkimer. Stimson was instantly killed and Miss Schermerhorn is dying.

Samuel Stimson was one of the prominent Republicans of Central New York. He was a former Postmaster and Public Works Commissioner of Herkimer. Miss Schermerhorn was a teacher in the public schools.

Fresh-Air Fund Fair in Jersey.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 17.—The big fair and fete for the benefit of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home was opened this afternoon on the grounds of the Casino Club, and a large and fashionable crowd attended it both afternoon and evening. It will close to-morrow night with a big dance. Each of the many picturesque booths is arranged to represent some well-known Mother Goose rhyme, and the young women in attendance are appropriately costumed to represent the characters.

TERMS OF PEACE SETTLED.

A Report that Turkey Will Accept the Conditions of the Powers.

LONDON, June 18.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, says:

"It is reported here to-night (Thursday) that the peace conference and the Porte have accepted a settlement, giving the Turks either the town of Ligaria, southeast of Milouna, or Nezeros, north of Larissa."

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the Porte has abandoned the policy of delay and decided to accept the advice of the powers.

CYCLONES AND HAIL IN SPAIN.

Crops Ruined, Cattle Drowned, and Lives Lost.

LONDON, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"A succession of cyclones and fierce hailstorms have destroyed the crops and vineyards in the Provinces of Valladolid and Guadalajara. In the district of New Castle houses have been flooded, hundreds of cattle drowned, and a number of lives lost."

CAT JUMPED TEN STORIES.

Remarkable Episode in the Career of a Chicago Feline.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Boozer, the office cat of The Journal, jumped out of a window on the tenth story of the building to-day. She fell 150 feet, into the alley below, where she was found by those who ran down expecting she was dead. But she wasn't.

A physician, who was called in said Boozer was only shaken up a little. She was taken back to the editorial rooms.

FRIGHTENED BY A HYENA.

Chicago Cemeteries Being Guarded Against Expected Raids.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The hyena which gnawed its way out of the cage in Lincoln Park is still uncaught, although scores of policemen have scoured Lakeview, Buena Park, and the cemeteries.

Evidences of it were found in Graceland Cemetery, where it had partly unearthed a coffin. To-night there are guards at Graceland, Rosehill, and Calvary Cemeteries, and the police of Evanston, Ravenswood, and the northern suburbs are on the outlook for the grave digger.

MARRYING PARSON STRIKES.

Apparent End of Cheap Weddings for Chicago Couples.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—The Rev. W. A. Hunkberger, who is known all over the West as the "marrying parson," and who has married as many as twenty couples in one day, has decided that he will marry no more people on Sunday. This will be a death blow to Milwaukee as the Gretna Green of Chicago unless some one arises to succeed Mr. Hunkberger.

In Summer and Winter, but especially in the Summer, it has been the fashion for excursionists to visit him and be married by him, and it was no uncommon thing for five or more couples to be waiting in the parsonage.

SCARLET FEVER IN PLAINFIELD.

Twenty-eight Cases Said to be Due to the Milk Furnished.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 17.—There is an epidemic of scarlet fever in this city, and within the past few days twenty-eight cases have been reported to the Board of Health.

It has been rumored that the cause of the epidemic is due to the milk furnished the people of the city, and it is quite likely that some steps will be taken to have this commodity thoroughly inspected as well as all cattle in this locality.

A statement was issued by Mayor Fisk to-day in which he says that he does not apprehend any great danger from the disease, and that it will not be necessary to close the schools.

BAD FEELING IN CANADA.

Friends of the United States Made Foes by the Tariff.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 17.—The feeling in the Canadian Parliament against the action of the United States toward Canada in tariff matters was again illustrated to-night when Mr. John Charlton protested in the strongest way against placing corn on the free list.

He admitted that free corn would be a benefit to the Canadian farmer, but said the Canadian Government ought not to give this advantage to the United States without receiving something in return. Several other speakers spoke in the same strain. In the past Mr. Charlton has always been favorable to the United States.

SOLD HIS WIFE FOR $100.

Jacob Zellar of Switzerland Has a Unique Transaction Near Alliance, O.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, June 17.—Jacob Zellar and Brecht Yanne, natives of Switzerland, rented a farm just east of this city two years ago. Zellar had a wife and family, while Yanne was single. Zellar's wife is comely, and it was not very long before Yanne became her ardent admirer. Zellar often complained of his hard lot, and regretted leaving Switzerland.

Last Sunday Zellar said that if he had $100 he would go back to Switzerland. "Sell me your wife, and stay away forever, and the money is yours," Yanne is said to have replied.

"Take the children, Brecht, and it's a bargain," said Zellar.

"Done," replied Brecht. The papers were made out and the money paid over that evening in the presence of several of their countrymen. To-day Jacob left Alliance for Switzerland.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana, diminishing in intensity. The pressure is high over the Gulf, over Lake Superior, and off the North Pacific coast. Showers have occurred in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, Florida, and on the Middle Gulf coast. The temperature has risen in the South Atlantic States and Middle Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	60	63	66
6 A. M.	62	62	65
9 A. M.	62	64	72
12 M.	64	67	76
4 P. M.	63	67	72
6 P. M.	63	67	71
9 P. M.	63	64	69
12 P. M.	63	64	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....69⅞
Weather Bureau.....66
Corresponding date 1896.....62
Corresponding date for last 20 years....70

Long Island Railroad.

The Summer schedule is now in effect, with increased and improved train service. Three additional trains are operated on the Port Jefferson Branch. An additional express train east and west for Amityville and intermediate stations to Moriches. An additional Sunday train for Greenport and return. Morning express trains from Oyster Bay. Additional service for Manhattan Beach. Special Saturday afternoon trains to principal stations.—Adv.

CITIZENS' UNION DEFIED

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee Offers a Resolution Against Their Methods.

IT IS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

He Also Says That the Attempt of Any Organization to Humiliate Any Other Organization Is An Act of Folly and Crime.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee exploded what many of his associates describe as a "bomb" at last night's meeting of the County Committee in the Murray Hill Lyceum on East Thirty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue. After the routine business of the meeting had been disposed of Mr. Quigg asked George R. Bidwell to take the chair, and going upon the floor, Mr. Quigg then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not in the interest of a united and harmonious campaign for the good government of the city of New York to attempt at this time by forced and unusual methods to manufacture public sentiment in the interest of any particular candidate, nor can any candidacy prove a unifying force among the friends of good government in this city which is formally presented prior to the meeting of the Republican City Convention, or without regard to its action.

The crowd regarded this as a "drive" against the candidacy of Seth Low, and there was cheering. Mr. Quigg walked up and down in the centre aisle of the hall until order had been restored, and then he made his speech, which was taken by all the politicians who were present to mean that a warning was being served upon the members of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Quigg said, when Acting President Bidwell had restored order:

Chairman Quigg's Speech.

"I am one of those who realize that a successful campaign for good government in New York this Fall is serious business, to be gone about in a rational and considerate way. We have no single vote to trifle with. There may be ways to win other than the one which seeks to obtain every possible support by every just means, but I distrust them. I have deemed it my duty to offer this resolution as a frank statement of the position of this organization, profoundly hoping that it will escape misrepresentation. It is not a defiance. It is not a challenge. It is intended to operate only as a check upon violent and unreasoning persons who are placing in peril the cause which, no doubt, they really desire to promote.

"Mr. President, there ought to be only one ticket in the field this Fall against the ticket of a valorous enemy. It must be a ticket which measures up in the character of its candidates, in their representative quality and their popularity before the people to the great end in view and the great emergencies of the situation. But it is impossible to know that we are safe in committing ourselves to any candidacies at this time, and it is very clear that any organization, great or small, which attempts to overreach or humiliate any other organization, great or small, commits an act of folly which, in view of the possible consequences, is an act of crime.

Criticises the Citizens' Union.

"Some days ago, three citizens of New York invited a fourth citizen to become a candidate for the office of Mayor as a representative of the cause of honest government. The reply they received was the reply which any self-respecting American gentleman would have given in similar circumstances. The gentleman addressed said prudently, and, of course, sincerely, that if the fact could be established that the people who intended honest government in New York wanted him to be their candidate, and if it could be proved that his candidacy would be a unifying force among them all, he would not refuse the use of his name. But he did not say to them: 'Go out upon the street corners, beat the drums, blow the horns, make all the noise you can, create by hook or by crook the impression that I am the only possible man who can win, and if you make noise enough, I will be your candidate.' He did not say this, nor did he mean it, and he must be pained and humiliated to discover that those who profess to be his friends, and are undertaking to appropriate his personality, have placed so mean a construction upon his words.

"Mr. President, there ought to be no attempt by a process of hot-house culture at this time to develop any man's candidacy or to promote any man's personal interests. Still less should there be an attempt by any element of the anti-Tammany party to coerce the action of any other element. And, Sir, in behalf of the great Republican Party of this city, of them I may duty to give frank and sincere warning

York has had a full and fair opportunity to participate in the primaries soon to be held."

CITIZENS' UNION SCORED.

Democratic Union Declares It to be an Adjunct to Republicanism.

At last night's meeting of the Democratic Union in the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, the present municipal administration was scored and the Citizens' Union declared to be an adjunct of the Republican organization. The speakers were Walter Stanton, John E. Fitzgerald, President W. J. McDonald of the Bimetallic League, and Frederick Bleckwenn, ex-Treasurer of Long Island City.

In the audience were Judges Van Wyck, Fitzsimons, and O'Dwyer of the City Court; ex-President Knox of the Board of Education, Conrad Andrews, President of the East Side Taxpayers' Association; George A. Dressler, President of the West Side Taxpayers' Association; ex-Judge George M. Van Hosen, Hosea B. Perkins, Jerome Buck, Postmaster McKenna and Judge Duffy of Long Island City, and James W. Ridgway, Brooklyn. Charles A. Jackson presided.

The Chairman spoke of the "so-called Citizens' Union," and said that the non-partisanship of to-day was as distinctly Republican as the non-partisanship of three years ago. He warned Democrats to not blind themselves with the prospect of success without a proper regard to the excellence of their nominations.

Mr. Stanton said the people were tired of Republican masquerades. When Democrats desiring good Government nominated Hewitt, the Republicans thrust a Roosevelt in the way. It was an insult to say that no good Democrats could be found to head citizens' movements.

The resolutions were then presented. They reiterated the purpose of the union to unite the Democratic forces and redeem the city from the yoke of Republicans intrenched in office by fraudulent pretense of non-partisanship; requested loyal New Yorkers to unmask the hypocritical pretenses of the Citizens' Union, which intended to favor non-partisan government, but named a Republican as a decoy candidate; reminded the people that every invasion of their liberties had been conceived in Republican minds and cradled in the Republican Party, and finally characterizing the action of the Citizens' Union in postponing their nominations until they "shall receive the nod of Thomas C. Platt" as a proof that it is a Platt-Low Republican device. "Seth Low," conclude the resolutions, "is a Republican, and this union demands that the first Mayor of Greater New York shall be a Democrat." They were carried with a rousing cheer.

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE MEETS.

Speeches Made Attacking Both the Citizens' Union and Tammany Hall.

The Independent Municipal League met last night at Cooper Union and changed the name to the People's League. Eduard A. Curley presided. Moses Oppenheimer bitterly attacked Tammany Hall and the Citizens' Union. He spoke of the latter as a band of a few men who made up a ticket in secret and then put it forth as emanating from the people. Tammany Hall, on declared, had fooled the people long enough. Tammany was in a corner, and could no more expect to win the battle than she did last Fall. He declared that they wanted no committee set up in secret by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Meyers offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the People's League denounces those who opposed the Chicago platform or covertly tried to defeat its advocates as enemies of the people and traitors to true Democracy. We warn the corrupt political influences that any attempt made to foist them on the people hereafter will meet with our uncompromising resistance."

The Executive Committee, having carefully studied what the municipal aims of the League should be, offered a platform which was adopted. It is for home rule, municipal ownership and operation of franchises, purchase of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads by the city, three-cent fares, $1 per 1,000 feet gas, speedy construction of rapid-transit railway, direct employment by the city instead of contract, work, eight-hour day, and sufficient schools and pier gardens.

Mayor Gleason's Petition Ready.

Mayor Gleason yesterday announced that he had secured the necessary 3,000 names to the petition for his candidacy for Mayor of Greater New York. He says he will make it 50,000 before he stops.

MURDER NEAR SARATOGA.

An Old Man Dies from an Assault, and His Wife Badly Hurt.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 17.—On June 1 Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Wilson, an aged couple, were found in their home at Wilton, a few miles from this place, in a terrible condition from injuries, and were brought unconscious to the hospital here.

The old man died yesterday, and his wife is still in a critical condition. They had been murderously assaulted. Efforts to find their assailants have failed, and the assault remains a mystery.

LOCUSTS ARE POISONOUS.

Revelations of Infection of Eggs, Chicken, and Game.

WASHINGTON, Penn., June 17.—Farmer David Watering, who lives north of here, shipped some eggs to Pittsburg friends, who ate the eggs and became ill, the symptoms being those of poisoning. Investigation showed that the eggs caused the sickness. Mr. Watering's chickens had been feeding on seventeen-year locusts.

A woman living west of Washington cooked a chicken last week, but none of the family could eat it. It, too, had fed on locusts. A friend of Silas Brown, an invalid, killed a squirrel and cooked it for him. It made the invalid so ill that he is near death. The squirrel had lived on locusts.

PEACHES AND WATERMELONS.

Short Crops, With Losses to Growers and Railroads in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—The Georgia watermelon will not be as much in evidence as usual this year, reports indicating that the crop will be very short. The average production of the State is 6,000 carloads, and this year's crop will not exceed 2,000 carloads. This means a loss of about $300,000 in revenue to the railroads, and about the same amount to the melon growers.

The shortage in the peach crop is even greater. President Cunningham of the Georgia Horticultural Association and a large fruit grower, estimates the peach crop of the State at 20 per cent. of an average. The peach crop is usually worth to the railroads about $90,000, but the greater part of this revenue will be lost this year.

The melon business five years ago amounted to 8,000 carloads from this State. Nearly every farmer in South Georgia grew melons for the market, and the acreage ran up to large proportions. It was soon found that the supply exceeded the demand in some markets, while it fell short in others. All influences combined have curtailed the crops during the past few years from an average of 8,000 carloads to about 6,000.

Shoemaking Record Lowered at Lynn.

BOSTON, June 17.—At the factory of Harney Brothers, in Lynn, yesterday, on the occasion of the visit of the Latin-American delegates, a pair of shoes was made in 14 minutes 5 seconds, lowering the record by more than a minute.

The exhibition was a revelation to the visitors.

To Attend Librarians' Congress.

ALBANY, June 17.—Secretary Melvil Dewey of the State Board of Regents and Librarians W. S. Briscoe, Martha P. Wheeler, and Mary Hawley of the State Library will represent the State of New York at the International Congress of Librarians to be held in London July 13, 14, 15, and 16.

Columbia Professors in Washington.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, June 17.—A party of Columbia College scientists, including Prof. Calkins, Harrington, and Griffin, has arrived here to prosecute researches into the marine life of Puget Sound, begun last year.

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 5:00 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entire day for business. Returning, leave Cleveland 6:00 P. M., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—Adv.

SACHSEL'S SHORTAGE $85,514.

Stormy Meeting in Chicago of the Christopher Columbus Building and Loan Association.

CHICAGO, June 17.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Christopher Columbus Building and Loan Association it was announced that the shortage of the missing Treasurer, David J. Sachsel, was $85,514.

The meeting at times was stormy, and only the presence of half a dozen policemen deterred some of the angry shareholders from doing bodily harm to the former Secretary, Carl Kronenberger, who was present. Suits have been brought against Kronenberger and his bondsmen for $60,000, and against D. J. Sachsel and bondsmen also for $60,000. The meeting ordered to offer a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of Sachsel.

LUETGERT CASE IN CHICAGO.

Alleged Letter From the Wife Declared to be a Forgery—Rings Identified.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Both Dietrich Bicknese and Mrs. Wilhelmina Miller, brother and sister of Mrs. Adolph Luetgert, for whose alleged murder her husband, Adolph Luetgert, the rich sausage manufacturer, is under indictment, deny the genuineness of a letter received by Alderman Schlake, signed "Louise Luetchert," in which the missing woman is represented as saying she is living with friends in Chicago. The letter, the brother and sister say, is not in their sister's handwriting, nor did she spell her name that way. The police laugh at what they call a clumsy fake, and intimate that the discovery of the letter's real author, ere many days, will be attended with sensational developments.

In to-day's hearing of the habeas corpus proceedings in the Luetgert case, Annie Grieser, who was employed by the Luetgerts in 1888, positively identified the rings found in the vat as having belonged to Mrs. Luetgert. She described the rings minutely at first, and then upon being shown those found in the vat declared they belonged to Mrs. Luetgert.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A Building of the University of Illinois Damaged.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 17.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Natural History Building at the University of Illinois was struck by lightning, resulting in damage to the building, furniture, and apparatus of $75,000. The work of repairing will be commenced at once.

BUNKO GAME IN CHICAGO.

A Banker's Son From Belfast Victim of a Venerable Swindle.

CHICAGO, June 17.—James Harden, who is the son of a banker at Belfast, Ireland, was robbed of $1,000 in a State Street saloon on Tuesday. Detectives Howard and McCarthy, detailed on the case, to-day reported their inability to find the theives.

Harden reached Chicago Monday. He met a stranger, who invited him to take a drink. A game of dice followed the drinks, in which Harden claims to have won over $500. The banks were closed, and he was told to call on Tuesday for his money. On Tuesday a second game of dice was played in the same saloon, and this time Harden was the loser.

PROTESTING IN DELAWARE.

Union Republicans Dissatisfied With Federal Patronage.

DOVER, Del., June 17.—The Union Republicans of Delaware (the Addicks faction) are dissatisfied with recent apointments made at Washington for their State, and Chairman J. Frank Allen of the State Committee to-day issued the following call:

"In view of the attitude of the National Administration toward the majority of the Union Republicans of Delaware, in the matter of distribution of the Federal patronage, it is necessary that a plan of protest be formulated and issued in justice to that majority, as expressed at the election of Nov. 3, 1896.

"To this end, a meeting of the State Central Committee is hereby called for Friday, June 18, at 10:30 A. M., at Dover, to issue a call for a State convention of Republicans to promulgate said protest."

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

Motion in Error to Advance the Hearing of the Case in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17.—A motion by defendant in error to advance for hearing the case of the Central Trust Company of New York against Stevenson Burke and others, involving the attempted foreclosure of a trust company mortgage on Hocking Valley Railroad was argued before the Supreme Court to-day by H. J. Booth, who, with Senator Foraker, represents certain bondholders other than Burke. The motion was not seriously resisted by Judge R. A. Harrison for the trust company.

The trust company, relying upon a recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, made application to Common Pleas Judge Pugh for leave to dismiss the case in the face of the objection of certain bondholders, whose names were not disclosed, but that court refused, and the trust company prosecutes error to Judge Pugh's findings. Mr. Harrison's only protest was that a brief written in dog days don't amount to much, to which Mr. Booth replied that the modest Mr. Harrison had already in manuscript ready for the printer a brief which was "Long, Strong, and Wrong."

Confederate Veterans in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 17.—To-morrow and Saturday a large number of officials, representing the different State organizations of the United Confederate Veterans, are expected at the Exposition. They come in advance of the camps to prepare for the arrivals of thousands expected next week, the reunion beginning June 22. Gov. O'Ferrall of Virginia is the most prominent arrival. Arrangements are being made for a procession with 10,000 veterans in line. Gen. W. H. Jackson has announced that he will retire from a Major Generalship.

Mr. Kilbreth's Condition Critical.

Collector James T. Kilbreth's relapse on Tuesday at Southampton was much more serious than was made public. Acting Collector Joseph J. Couch heard from Mr. Kilbreth's family yesterday. He was told that the patient rested comfortably during the night and that yesterday morning the situation was more hopeful, while Mr. Kilbreth's condition was still critical.

Old Man Ill in a Ferry House.

Isaac N. Bennett, seventy-seven years old, a farmer of Bluefields, South Dakota, was found ill in the Thirty-fourth Street ferryhouse yesterday and taken to Bellevue Hospital. The man said that he had left his Dakota home with the idea of entering a hospital in Connecticut, but found the institution overcrowded and unable to receive him. His brother, H. C. Bennett of 62 Wall Street, was notified.

Whirlwind in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—A purely local whirlwind occurred yesterday afternoon. It started in one of the public squares, blew the roof off a public market, and injured about thirty houses, spending itself in about six squares, and hurting nobody seriously. There was a rainstorm over the rest of the city, but no other section felt the terrific wind.

West India Seals at the Aquarium.

Three seals of the unfamiliar West Indian variety arrived at the aquarium yesterday. They are much larger than the northern harbor seals, and were caught off the Florida coast, and the Pensacola firm, which owned the fishing vessel arranged through Eugene G. Blackford for their sale to the Park Department.

Marksmen Off for Europe.

Fifty marksmen of the New York Independent Schuetzen Association sailed yesterday in the steamship Augusta Victoria to take part in the Nuremberg International shoot. The shoot begins July 4, and will last eight days. More than 6,000 sharpshooters from all over the world are expected to be there.

BIG COAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

Wages Reduced at the Manown Mine in the Pittsburg District—John Kane's Opinion.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Superintendent Case of the Manown mine of the Youghiogheny Coal Company, near Monongahela City, informed the men yesterday that he had been ordered to bring the scale down from 60 cents to 54 cents per ton, the lowest rate of wages ever paid in the history of coal mining in the great Pittsburg district. Reports received at the miners' headquarters say the men struck.

National Vice President John Kane of the Miners' Union is here preparing for the great struggle that is to come soon. He says "I see no hope, no silver lining in the cloud. The sun of our industrial life seems to have set for all time. The suffering of our people is intense. We are not amazed. We miners were not McKinley men. But it cannot last long.

"There must be a change. We have a right to live; our people have a right to live. They will live, and I dare to say that even if they must live by the musket and torch. Times get harder each day. There is no revival. The promises of the Republican Party are a mockery."

MINEOLA'S ANNUAL FAIR.

Five Thousand Persons Attend Its Closing Day Exercises—Darkness Interrupts Trotting Races.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 17.—About 5,000 people attended the second and last day of the June fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society, held here to-day. Some excellent specimens of Long Island strawberries and flowers were shown in the exhibition hall.

The trotting was very interesting, and many close finishes resulted in the different events.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Single road horses. Open to all with no record better than 2:28. First prize, $75; second, $40; third, $20; fourth, $15.

C. S. Hendrickson's b. m. Mary C.	5	5	3	1	1
J. Whelpley's br. m. Marian Lane	1	1	5	5	4
H. B. Hutcheson's s. g. Bullet	4	2	1	2	3
J. T. Connors's b. g. Lightning	2	4	2	3	2 dr
Simmonleaf Stock Farm's b. g. Sierra	3	3	4	4	dr

Time—2:30¼, 2:29½, 2:32, 2:28¼, 2:31½, 2:40.

SECOND RACE.—Single road horses; open to all with no record better than 2:19. First prize, $200; second, $100; third, $60; fourth, $40.

W. C. Daly's b. s. Gloster H.	2	1	1	1	
George Roeckel's b. g., King Chimes.	1	5	3	2	
T. L. Arthur's ch. g., Ben Davis.	3	2	2	5	
N. Ryan's g. m., Agnes Morrell.	4	3	5	3	
C. G. Moser's ch. g., Dudley Olcott.	7	4	4	4	
Hubert's La Jeune Memorial.	6	7	6	6	
Simmonleaf Stock Farm's ch. g., Eldridge	6	7	7	*	

*Distanced.

Time—2:20½, 2:20½, 2:17¼, 2:19½.

THIRD RACE.—Single road horse; open to all with no record better than three minutes. First prize, $75; second, $40, third, $20, and fourth, $15.

J. W. Daly's s. s. Saltillo.	1	1	1		
A. Nodine's blk. m. Jet.	3	2	2		
John Cadoo's b. m. Alma Wilkes.	2	5	5		
D. S. Jones's b. m. Lady Primrose.	4	3	3		
C. S. Hendrickson's b. m. Rosie Stanhope	5	4	4		
Smith Pettit's blk. m. Katie D.	6	6	6		

Time—2:34¼; 2:32½; 2:33½.

FOURTH RACE.—Single road horse; open to all with no record better than 2:28; first prize, $100; second, $50; third, $30; fourth, $20.

Huber's Stock Farm's Red Virgio.	2	2	1	1
R. H. Atkins's blk m. Annie D.	1	1	3	2
W. C. Daly's b. g. Allie Tare.	3	4	2	3
George E. Abram's blk. m. Nellie Bell	4	3	7	4
C. S. Hendrickson's b. m. Valkyrie.	4	6	4	5
George Roeckel's c. g. D. L. & W.	5	5	5	6
R. J. Henderson's s. m. Lizzie B.	6	7	6	7

The trotting lasted until it was too dark to see the horses for another heat, so, under the rules of the National Trotting Association, the prizes were awarded as above.

ATTEMPTED DOUBLE KILLING.

Chita, a Japanese Cook, Tried to Destroy Himself and Wife.

Wau Chita, a Japanese cook employed by Capt. Bartlett on board the monitor Puritan, now at the navy yard, attempted to kill his wife and then himself with a razor last evening at their home, 35 Greene Lane, Brooklyn. Both were taken to the Homeopathic Hospital in a badly cut up condition. Chita's recovery is doubtful.

Chita is thirty years old, and his wife is five years younger. His wife came to this country from Ireland about four years ago.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Chita broke two Japanese vases, and was severely beaten by her husband. She left the house declaring she would never come back, but she returned yesterday morning. During the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Klingschmidt, who live overhead, paid the Chitas a visit, and several trips were made for beer. The beer made Chita ugly, and, whipping out a razor, he drove the Klingschmidts from his rooms and locked the door.

Then the neighbors heard screams, and Mrs. Chita was seen to jump through the sash of the front window to the ground, three feet below. There were cuts on her face and neck. She ran down the lane toward Prospect Street, with Chita, razor in hand, in hot pursuit. When she had gone about fifty feet Chita got close enough to use his razor once more. She fell, and Chita, with a parting kick, ran back to the house and shut himself in his rooms, where he was afterward found with his throat cut.

LYCEUM THEATRE WITHDRAWS.

Baltimore Playhouse Leaves the Nixon & Zimmerman Syndicate.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The Lyceum theatre of this city is no longer in the Nixon & Zimmerman Syndicate. John W. Albaugh, Jr., to-day signed a lease for the theatre with his father, John W. Albaugh, Sr. Mr. Albaugh said to-day:

"The Lyceum has been drawn out of the syndicate, by which it was controlled last season. The dissolution was amicable, as Messrs. Nixon and Zimmerman found they had their hands full booking engagements for the Academy of Music, and could not give sufficient time to the interests of the Lyceum.

"They will still retain the management of the Lafayette Square Theatre, in Washington, which has had a good season."

BOOK FOR CUBA LIBRE.

Effort to Collect All Poems and Stories Relating to the Cause.

An effort is being made to collect the poems, short stories, and prose articles that have been written, relative to Cuba and Cuba Libre, with the object in view of having them published in book form, the proceeds of the sale of the book to be devoted to the cause of Cuban independence.

Friends of Cuba, every newspaper and magazine are requested to assist in this work, by sending at the earliest moment such matter, whether in English, Spanish, or any other language, as will present in the best form that which has been written for the cause.

Address all communications to M. Winchester Adams, compiler of the book, care of Cuban League of the United States, Room 121, 115 Broadway, New York.

All manuscript should be plainly written, and contain the name and address of the author. Those that have been previously published should give the name and date of the paper or magazine in which they are to be found.

Dinner to Gen. Kerwin.

A dinner was given last evening at the Hoffman House in honor of Gen. Michael Kerwin, ex-Police Commissioner and ex-Collector of Internal Revenue. Ex-Police Commissioner C. H. Murray presided in the absence of George W. Aldridge, the State Commissioner of Public Works, the announced toastmaster. Among the speakers were Col. F. D. Grant, John C. McDonough, John Rooney, and Gen. Kerwin. President McKinley and Gov. Black sent letters of regret through their secretaries, and Secretary Alger, Chief of Police Conlin, Senator Quay, Senator Platt, and Father Malone wrote they were sorry they could not be present.

When you ask for Grain-O don't take a cheap imitation claiming to be the original.—Adv.

MASSACHUSETTS'S GIFT

Secretary Long Receives the Trophy on Behalf of the United States Government.

CEREMONY IN BOSTON HARBOR

The Battleship Welcomes a Winged Victory from the State—Feature of Bunker Hill Day.

BOSTON, June 17.—One of the features of the celebration of "Bunker Hill Day" in Boston was the formal presentation to the officers and crew of the battle ship Massachusetts of a trophy from the Commonwealth.

While guns on board the battle ship were belching forth a salute this afternoon Gov. Roger Wolcott, accompanied by his staff, boarded the vessel. The gift of the State to the battle ship was a bronze figure of Winged Victory. The unveiling and presentation took place just before 3 o'clock in the presence of about one hundred prominent citizens. The exercises were brief and simple. Gov. Wolcott made the presentation address, and while speaking, he pulled the cord attached to the drapery which veiled the figure, and thus revealed it, while a National salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long accepted the gift of the Commonwealth in behalf of the Government.

The figure of Victory was modeled by Bela L. Pratt, and cast at the works of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, in Providence, R. I. The figure is 6 feet 6 inches in height and from tip to tip of wings. The head is poised proudly, and the eyes look fearlessly and distantly straight ahead. The mouth and chin are firm and determined looking. She holds a sword in her extended hands.

The figure is between the two thirteen-inch guns on the forward turret, with its back squarely set, and in this position it receives the full force of the wind as the ship runs through the sea. The cloak, clasped just beneath the chin, and the skirt, are flattened against the turret sufficiently to display the handsome modeling of the figure. It stands on a plinth, on which is lettered:

"Gift of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

"My duty done is honor won."

On the blade of the sword is inscribed the word "Victory."

After the exercises were finished a collation was served in the ward room of the Massachusetts.

IOWA TREASURER IN TROUBLE.

W. D. Moore of Boone Acknowledges a Deficit of More Than $10,000.

BOONE, Iowa, June 17.—W. D. Moore, for three and a half years County Treasurer, resigned to-day and acknowledged a deficit of between $10,000 and $12,000. He was badly involved when he came into office, and it now leaks out that he has used the public funds during almost his entire term to pay his personal debtors, who pressed him for their money.

The Board of Supervisors have wanted the cash once or twice each year this term, but Moore has borrowed the money from the banks with which to make a showing when he knew the investigation was coming. On June 7 the amount on hand was far short, Moore explaining that much money had been disbursed since his last statement. The investigation was made, however, and Moore then acknowledged his shortage, saying that it would not reach $6,000. To-day he surrendered all his property to his bondsmen. He has not yet been arrested.

TRAIN IN THE CHICAGO RIVER.

Six Persons Hurt on a Suburban Which Goes Through a Draw.

CHICAGO, June 17.—A north-bound suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road ran into the Chicago River to-night at Kinzie Street. Six men were hurt, but it is not expected that any of them will die.

Following is a list of the injured: Elmer Goshorn, brakeman, hurt about side and arms; Frank G. Cleveland, engineer, right leg injured; William E. Stevens, fireman, internally injured and arms hurt; George Upchurch, passenger, bruised in side; J. M. Merkeley, bruised about chest; unknown man, hurt in chest.

The train, which consisted of the engine and two cars, the first being a combination smoking and baggage car, and the second a regular passenger coach, left the station at 9:50, and five minutes later the engine and first car were under the waters of the Chicago River.

The railroad crosses the river at Kinzie Street, which is not over a quarter of a mile north of the station, and the train was consequently moving slowly. But for this fact the entire train must have gone into the river.

The trains always stop an instant before going upon the bridge, and to-night Engineer Cleveland came to a stop about 200 feet south of the bridge. The lights were all right, signalling that the draw was closed, and he started up again.

In a minute he saw through the darkness the shape of the bridge standing open, and made desperate efforts to stop the train. It was too late, however, and the engine plunged into the open draw, dragging with it the first car.

Athletic Benefit for Kelly.

John L. Sullivan, "Jim" Corbett, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, Peter Maher, "Kid" McCoy, "Mike" Donavan, and fifty others will appear at "Jimmy" Kelly's benefit-to-morrow night at the Palace Athletic Club. A ten-round bout between George Baker and "Jim" Fenton will be one of the features, as will a ten-round bout between lightweight and middle-weight amateurs.

Boxing at the Greenwood Club.

Lon Beckwith of Cleveland and Andy Walsh of South Brooklyn, for ten rounds, at 154 pounds; Hugh Fitzsimmons of Greenpoint and Jack Gibbons of South Brooklyn, for ten rounds, at 128 pounds, and Terry McGovern of South Brooklyn and Tommy Sullivan of Brooklyn, for ten rounds, at 112 pounds, is the Greenwood's card for to-morrow night in its arena, on Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, Brooklyn.

Kerkau's Challenge for Billiards.

Hugo Kerkau, Germany's billiard champion, has challenged Jacob Schaefer to enter a contest with him, 9,000 points up, six nights' play, in the regular three-ball carom game, for any stake that may be arranged.

Peter Maher to Wed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Peter Maher, the pugilist, to-day made application for a license to marry Miss Agnes Torphey of this city. After the usual formalities had been disposed of, Maher was handed the license. The wedding is expected to take place to-morrow.

Chinaman Jumps to Death.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Lung Hi, a Chinaman, aged forty-two years, living at 202 Marion Street, committed suicide to-day by jumping fifty feet from a porch at the Maryland University Hospital, where he had been a patient. It is supposed despondency prompted him to take his life.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:30 A. M.—59 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Ellen Schwab; damage, $150.

7:35 A. M.—454 West Thirty-fifth Street; Mary Mulligan; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—388 East Houston Street; David Strauss; damage, $10.

6:45 P. M.—385 West Thirty-fifth Street; Edward Joyce; damage, $100.

7:35 P. M.—44 Beach Street; Patrick Goodwin; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—141 Cherry Street; Charles Frazier; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—370 Tenth Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $10.

9 P. M.—123 East One Hundred and First Street; Charles Lakey; damage, $15.

9:15 P. M.—353 East Tenth Street; Thomas Reilly; damage, $5.

ANTI-TRUST LAW IN TEXAS.

State Wins the Case Against the Waters Pierce Oil Company.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 17.—The case of the State of Texas versus the Waters Pierce Oil Company, based on allegations of violation of the anti-trust law, and prohibiting the company from doing business in Texas, is decided by the jury of the District Court in favor of the State. The case will be appealed.

EXPECTORATING IN THE CARS.

W. B. Bradbury, a San Francisco Millionaire, Must Go to Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—W. B. Bradbury, the millionaire, will have to serve the sentence of twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the county jail imposed upon him by Judge Low recently on his conviction for the second time of expectorating in street cars, Judge Wallace of the Superior Court having affirmed the judgment.

A MURDERER'S MOTHER BEGS.

Vain Plea of Mrs. Delk Before the Governor of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—The mother of "Tom" Delk, the outlaw, who is to die Friday for the murder of Sheriff Guinn, spent yesterday before Governor Atkinson, piteously supplicating for pardon or respite. The Governor refused to interfere. The scene in his office was heartrending. Mrs. Delk's husband is also under sentence of death for complicity in the same crime.

TO TEST VOTING MACHINES.

Gov. Black Appoints a Commission for the Purpose.

ALBANY, June 17.—Gov. Black announces the following commission, appointed under the provisions of Chapter 450 of the Laws of 1897, to examine voting machines and report upon them to the Secretary of State: Philip T. Dodge of New York City, and Profs. Robert H. Thurston of Cornell University and Palmer C. Ricketts of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

CAROLINA DISPENSARY LAW.

Pinkussohn's "Original Package" Agency Seized in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17.—The Dispensary law of South Carolina is to be brought before the courts again. This afternoon J. S. Pinkussohn's "original package" agency was seized by the State authorities, the proprietor taken before a magistrate and his store closed up. This action is taken under Section 22 of the Dispensary law, which declares that any place other than a State dispensary in which liquors are sold shall be considered a public nuisance. It is probable that the case is made to test the validity of the "Original Package" decision recently issued in the United States courts.

FATAL BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

Sidney Thurlow Killed in Framingham—Judge Ong Injured in Cleveland.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., June 17.—Sidney Thurlow of Lowell fell from his wheel Saturday, while coasting down a steep hill, and died this morning at the hospital from the effects of his fall.

Mr. Thurlow was one of the most prominent citizens of Lowell, and was manager of the J. C. Ayer estate. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 17.—Judge Walter C. Ong of the Common Pleas bench was nearly killed this morning by being caught on his bicycle between a wagon and a motor. He was struck by the motor and crushed by the life guard. His spine is badly injured.

DEBS'S SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Co-operative Colonization Plan Set on Foot in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Eugene V. Debs's new project involving in its details the death of the American Railway Union and the formation of a co-operative colonization undertaking was put under way at Uhlich's Hall to-day, when the preamble to the constitution for the proposed organization, which is to succeed the American Railway Union, was laid before the delegates. The meeting, which was a secret session, was well attended, many women being among the delegates.

The name proposed by Mr. Debs is "The Social Democracy of America," and this name was incorporated in the preamble. Mr. Debs laid down the reasons for the title, and the paragraphs of the preamble were seconded by an apparent majority of the delegates. The project will be taken up piece by piece after the constitution of the new organization is settled upon.

Jersey City's Estimates.

The Governing Boards of Jersey City have sent in estimates as follows for the coming fiscal year: Board of Education, $480,304; Police Board, $420,591; Street and Water Board, $397,620. The aggregate is 20 per cent. of the amount allowed by the Board of Finance for the year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BATH, Me., June 17.—Lightships Nos. 68 and 69 were launched from the Bath Iron Works yard this afternoon.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 17.—John Engstrom of Mayville was killed yesterday by a tree falling on him while he was working in the woods.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Authority has been granted for the organization of the City National Bank of Logansport, Ind. Capital, $200,000.

Paul Steindorff, the musical director of "The Circus Girl," at Daly's Theatre, has been engaged by Mr. Daly to direct all his musical pieces next season.

WAPAKONETA, Ohio, June 17.—Peter Tables was killed by lightning and his residence destroyed by fire to-day. His wife and children were seriously injured.

Martha Morton has dramatized the novel by John Strange Winter entitled "The Truth Tellers." Charles Frohman will produce the play next season in London and New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 17.—Giuseppe Fuda, the Italian who was convicted last week of the murder of his wife at East Norwalk in February, was sentenced in the Superior Court to-day to be hanged Dec. 3.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 17.—The whereabouts of Louis F. Menage, the defaulting President of the defunct Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, has been disclosed. He is living with his family in the City of Mexico under his own name.

ALBANY, June 17.—Gov. Black will give a hearing Monday to a delegation of citizens of Poughkeepsie who will endeavor to secure the reinstatement of the Nineteenth Separate Company, which was ordered disbanded by the Governor.

J. Cheever Goodwin is rewriting the book of the comic opera "La Falote," J. T. Cowdery has this piece and "Shamus O'Brien" under consideration for production again next season. He has also secured a new drama entitled "A Woman's Way."

DENVER, Col., June 17.—Matt Adams, ex-Clerk of the District Court, who was found guilty of the embezzlement of county funds, was sentenced to-day to spend five years in prison. After the discovery of a $60,000 shortage in his accounts Adams fled to England, whence he was extradited last year.

A new edition of the extravaganza, "A Round of Pleasure," will be given at the Knickerbocker Theatre Monday. Radical changes in the book have been made by Clay M. Greene, and new music and specialties will be added. Last night Yorke and Adams performed their specialty in the second act instead of the last, as heretofore.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:33
Moon rises	10:39		

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:24	Gov. Isl'd	10:50
H. Gate		P. M.	
		P. M.	
S. Hook	10:30	Gov. Isl'd	10:58
H. Gate	12:39		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 18.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alene, Fortune Is., Jamaica, Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

Alamo, Key West and Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Alps, Fortune Isl'd, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asti, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	6:30 A. M. *8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah		5:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Delcomyn, La Plata countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Brazil and La Plata countries	9:30 A. M.	
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle		
Martello, Hull		
Mobile, London		9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Isl'ds	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

Santo Domingo, Havana	5:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German lines, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June §19 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 18.

Alps, Port Limon, June —.
Andalusia, Hamburg, June 5.
Azalella, Gibraltar, May 28.

TRAIN WRECKER SHOT DOWN

Another Man Caught After Piling Ties on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Near St. Louis.

EXPRESS CAR HELD $100,000

One of the Robbers Warned the Sheriff, and He Reached the Spot Twenty Minutes Before the Train Was Due.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—E. P. Garner, car accountant of the Wabash Railway, with offices in East St. Louis, brought to this city to-day details of the attempt to wreck and rob a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern passenger train on a culvert between Odin and Salem, Ill., about sixty-five miles east of St. Louis.

Mr. Garner is a brother of A. C. Garner, ex-City Marshal of Salem, who was Sheriff Barnes's lieutenant in thwarting the wreckers' plans. Mr. Garner says three men were involved in the attempted wrecking of the train, and two of them were caught, one of them being fatally shot. The would-be robbers are residents of Salem, and were known about the village as hard characters. Abe Tweed, who was shot, was out on parole from Chester, Ill. Thomas Shumacker, the other man captured, is an ex-convict from the Indiana penitentiary on his own confession.

These two men, the one who escaped, and a fourth banded together not long ago to do criminal work. After they had planned to hold up the New York express on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the men had a difference, and the plans were broken up in a row. One of them told Sheriff Barnes, upon the Sheriff's promise to protect him and not divulge his name, of the plan to wreck and loot the train, but he said he did not know the date and place selected. He promised to find out and report these particulars, and he kept his word. Returning to his former confederates, he said he was sorry he had left them and begged to be let into their secrets. The hoboes pretended, and then proceeded to lay bare the plot. The night New York express, they said, was the train likely to yield the best haul, and the Shennafelt culvert, midway between Odin and Salem, was picked out as the best and safest spot. All day Wednesday the three men hauled railway ties to the trestle. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the man who "peached," who by some pretext was excused from the day's work, reported the situation to Sheriff Barnes.

The Sheriff collected a posse of six men and started from Salem along the track. About 10:30 o'clock, when they came near Schennafelt culvert, the three robbers could be seen, and almost in the centre of the trestle was a high pile of ties, thrown across the express train's track. The wreckers were gathered together on a side of the embankment, in convenient position to jump aboard the cars as soon as the train came to a standstill.

Sheriff Barnes and his posse got within thirty yards of the wreckers before they were discovered. When they saw they were caught, the wreckers ran down the side of the embankment. The express train was due in about twenty minutes. Sending back two of his men to flag it, the Sheriff, Garner, and the others went after the robbers.

"Halt!" cried Barnes, and one of the wreckers, who turned out to be Schumacker, surrendered. The other two continued to run, and Garner fired. A man, who proved to be Tweed, fell, and Garner sent two more bullets after his fleeing partner. Neither shot took effect, and the man escaped.

The prisoners were taken to the Salem Jail and locked up. Tweed cannot live. Both robbers admitted that they intended to rob the train, but denied that they wished to derail the engine or touch any of the money in the express car. They said they had designs only on the occupants of the six or seven sleeping cars and placed the ties on the tracks only to force the engine to come to a stop. Then they were to board the sleepers, lock the conductors and porters in the toilet rooms, and hold up the passengers. It is said that the train which left St. Louis Wednesday evening carried more than $100,000 in the express car. The trainmen are confident that if the engine had run into the pile of ties it, with several cars, undoubtedly would have been derailed and thrown down the embankment, entailing a great loss of life.

SUICIDE AFTER FAILURE.

F. R. Campbell, Formerly of the Chicago Board of Trade, Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Frank R. Campbell, formerly a prominent Board of Trade operator, committed suicide at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital last night by cutting his throat with a razor. Campbell failed two years ago, and for some time had shown indications of insanity. He was to have been examined in court to-day as to his sanity.

ROBBED IN CHICAGO.

Joseph C. Hintz of Buffalo Loses His Money and a Watch.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Joseph C. Hintz of Buffalo, N. Y., told the police he was enticed this morning into the saloon of Barney Cappels, 391 South Clark Street, and robbed of $120, and a watch valued at $75.

Four men, identified by Hintz as those who pointed revolvers at him and robbed him, were arrested.

SUICIDE AFTER MURDER.

John Peters, Who Killed a Silk Weaver, Hangs Himself in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., June 17.—Lee S. Schriefers, a silk weaver, died here last night from injuries received at the hands of John Peters, also a silk weaver, with whom he boarded.

Chief of Police Graul went to Peters's house at 74 North Maine Street this morning to arrest the murderer. In searching the house he came to a small room in the front, the door of which was locked. The Chief forced the door and found the body of the murderer suspended by a rope in the room.

BODIES IN THE DELAVAN RUINS.

Fragments of Three Victims of the Fire at Albany in 1894.

ALBANY, June 17.—While clearing away the ruins of the Delavan House to-day, which burned on Dec. 31, 1894, workmen found fragments of three bodies that perished in the fire. They were only a half-burned skull, parts of the pelvic bones of three persons, a thigh-bone, some vertebrae, and numerous small bones, and they are identified as the remains of Mary Carey, Bridget Fitzgibbons, and Thomas Cannon.

They were hotel servants, and occupied rooms under the roof in a corner of the building. Of the fourteen persons who lost their lives in the fire, all are now accounted for except Nogenta Sturnea, a servant, who slept on the top floor.

DR. ARCHER'S TRIAL FOR ARSON.

New York Man Accused of Burning Property at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., June 17.—Nearly all the time of the court to-day in the trial of Dr. Percy L. Archer of New York, his mother and stepfather, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Snyder, who are charged with the burning of their property with the alleged object of securing the insurance, was taken up by the prosecution endeavoring to prove, by his movements, that Archer set fire to the buildings.

Archer denied this on the stand. The evidence against Mr. and Mrs. Snyder was largely circumstantial. Their counsel asked for their acquittal, but the Court ordered the trial of all three to proceed. The trial had not been concluded when court adjourned for the day.

Mrs. Snyder was a school teacher in this county for nearly thirty years. All the parties are well connected.

Ex-County Clerk Hobson Convicted.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Ex-County Clerk G. Hobson was this afternoon convicted of embezzlement. Three days were given for arguments for a new trial.

LEGAL NOTES.

REFEREES, AFTER LONG ACCOUNTINGS, ARE MILLIONS APART.—The litigation begun fourteen years ago between Clark Robinson Griggs and Cornelius K. Garrison and his wife, Letitia, and which, since Mr. Garrison's death, in 1885, has been continued against Melville C. Day and Daniel E. Garrison as his executors, was yesterday before the Appellate Division on appeal from judgment given on the third trial for $685,240 in favor of the plaintiff. The action was brought by Mr. Griggs for an accounting between him and Mr. Garrison with respect to their transactions in the construction of 200 miles of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, in Ohio, and in the sale and hypothecation of securities issued by the railroad during the period from 1880 to 1883. The suit was first brought in the Supreme Court in 1883, and was soon after discontinued, and this action was begun in the Superior Court in 1884. The first trial was partly before Rastus S. Ransom, and partly before Hamilton Odell, who was substituted after Mr. Ransom's appointment as Surrogate. Mr. Odell found that defendants were entitled to a judgment for $2,191,131. The General Term at first ordered a reversal unless defendants agreed that the judgment be reduced to $1,625,000, but afterward directed an absolute reversal. William B. Hornblower, who was the referee before whom the case was next tried, after a hearing extending over nearly a year, decided in 1892 that the complaint should be dismissed as to Mrs. Garrison, and gave judgment against the other defendants for $188,089. Both parties appealed, and the General Term affirmed the judgment without modification. Then, on defendant's appeal to the Court of Appeals, a reversal was ordered on the ground that it appeared that certain promissory notes made by the railroad company and held by Mr. Garrison as collateral security had been converted by him, and he was liable only for their actual value. The late Austin Abbott, who was the third referee, after a hearing extending two years from June 1895, gave the judgment in favor of the plaintiff from which the present appeal is taken. Mesrs. Elihu Root and ex-Judge Horace Russell argued on behalf of the appellants, among other things, that the facts had not been changed since the decision by the Court of Appeals, and that that decision was, therefore, controlling. Joseph H. Choate contended for the respondent that the case was now in essential features different from that before the Court of Appeals, and rested in material respects upon new evidence not adduced upon the former trial.

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A SON'S PROVISION FOR HIS FATHER CONSTRUED.—At the time of the death of William G. Peirson, and for several years prior thereto, his father, Edward Peirson, was in his employ at a salary of $25 a week. Mr. Peirson was a manufacturer of cement. He died in September, 1896, and left a will by which he bequeathed his residuary estate to trustees, and directed them to carry on the business and retain his father "as manager of said business so long as he lives, unless or until from permanent sickness or the infirmities of age, he be unable to conduct and manage the same, or unless he resign his position as such manager;" and to pay out of the testator's estate the annual sum of $1,200 to his father "so long as he lives, whether he be their manager of my aforesaid business or not." On the submission of a controversy as to whether Edward Peirson was entitled to anything further or not, the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, Justice Willard Bartlett giving the opinion, has decided that the father is limited to the $1,200 mentioned in the will. Justice Bartlett says: "If the testator had intended to give the $1,200 a year in addition to such compensation as his father might earn by the rendition of services as manager of the business, he would not, as it seems to me, have added the direction to pay this amount 'so long as he lives, whether he be their manager of my aforesaid business or not.' This last clause was wholly unnecessary if the intent was to make the gift of the annuity of $1,200, over and above the father's earnings as manager. The wish of the testator appears rather to have been that the father should receive $1,200 for his services as manager so long as he was able or chose to act in that capacity, but that he should have that amount of annual income out of the estate in any event during his lifetime, whether he continued to manage the business or gave it up."

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ARREST IN LOTTERY SUITS.—Frederick Staub brought suit in the Supreme Court, in Buffalo, against William Meyers, George Henry, and others to recover under the law relative to "raffling and lotteries" moneys aggregating $4,000, which he claimed he paid to defendants, who were conducting alleged illegal lotteries known as Kentucky, Frankfort and Henry, and other lotteries, or a so-called "policy game." The Fourth Appellate Division has now reversed an order which denied Defendant Henry's motion to vacate an order of arrest granted against him in the action. The court, by Presiding Justice Hardin, holds that no order of arrest can be granted in such an action either under Sub-Division 1 of Section 549 of the code, providing for such an order in an action to recover a fine or penalty, nor under Sub-Division 2 of the same section, authorizing such an order for the wrongful taking, detention, or conversion of personal property. Justices Follett and Green dissented, holding that the way by which Henry acquired the plaintiff's money was a crime and money so acquired was wrongfully taken and wrongfully detained, and an order of arrest was authorized by Sub-Division 2 of the section referred to.

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VILLAGE POLICE JUSTICE WITHOUT A COURTROOM.—The Appellate Division in Brooklyn has decided that there is no authority by which a village is compelled to furnish a Police Justice with an office. The case before the court was the appeal of the President and Board of Trustees of the Village of Nyack from an order granting a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling them to furnish Mark Hoffman, the village Police Justice, with suitable quarters. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gives the opinion, says that the Villages act gives the Trustees of a village containing a population of 2,000 and upward the power to appoint a Police Justice, but it contains no authority to provide a courtroom.

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RECOVERY REVERSED FOR ERRORS IN THE CHARGE.—William J. Jones's recovery of judgment against the Union Railway Company of New York City for damages for the latter's negligence has been reversed by the Appellate Division in the Second Department, Justice Cullen giving the opinion. The defendant operates a trolley road on the upper end of Third Avenue in this city. On the night of June 4, 1893, plaintiff was standing at the corner of Third Avenue and the Boulevard, when one of the span wires that support the trolley wire of defendant's railroad broke. The broken end of the wire fell to the sidewalk where the plaintiff was standing and struck him on the head. It burned through his hat and struck his eye and he fell to the ground unconscious. His eye was totally destroyed and his mental faculities were impaired. On the trial the evidence showed that at the corner an electric light company maintained a circuit, and that probably a current was communicated to the span wire from either a trolley wire or an electric light wire. Justice Cullen says that while he thinks the case was one for the jury a reversal is ordered for errors in the charge of the trial Judge, who said: "In the absence of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, the defendant is liable for any injury sustained by the plaintiff as the result of the accident under consideration, provided the breaking of the wire can be attributed to the want of reasonable care on the part of the defendant." Justice Cullen says that "to render the defendant liable it was requisite that the plaintiff should establish by a fair preponderance of proof not only that the breaking of the wire could be attributed to the want of reasonable care, but as a matter of fact was actually due to that cause."

Exciting Chase by a Police Launch.

Police Launch No. 3, at full speed, chased up North River last night for nearly an hour after a canalboat. They were after a man who passed a bad dollar on a match boy on Pier 6. When the launch did overhaul the canalboat and six policemen, heavily armed, had searched all over, the man was not discovered. The launch then came back.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

National League Protests Against Proposed Exclusion of Laborers from Classified List.

MERIT SYSTEM PROVED GOOD

A Letter Expressing the League's Views and Reminding Them of Benefits Under Present System Has Been Sent to the Members of Congress.

The National Civil Service Reform League has addressed a letter to members of Congress protesting against the report of the Senate committee on civil service and retrenchment on Senator Gallinger's amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, removing from the classified civil service mechanics and workmen of every class.

The words of the amendment are: "That no laborers of any class employed by the Government shall be included in the classified executive civil service; that all civil service rules heretofore promulgated with respect to this class of employes are hereby abrogated."

The league maintains that the effect of excluding skilled laborers from the benefits of the civil service law would be to destroy the system of labor employment now existing in the navy yards, the Government Printing Office, and other important branches of the service where the larger number of skilled laborers and workmen in the Government service are employed. In accordance with the proposed plan of the House Committee of Reform in the Civil Service, submitted in 1892, a merit system has been in part established under which the words "any person employed merely as a laborer or workman" are taken to mean persons employed as mere unskilled manual laborers, who are not required to exercise special mental effort. No attempt has ever been made to classify such persons or to subject them to examinations of every sort.

But in the cases of laborers whose duty required the application of technical skill and brains, such as mechanics and others, they have been subjected to an examination in nowise scholastic, but consisting of a simple test of fitness and ability, and the unanimous testimony of public officials is that the system has relieved them from pressure for places and has increased the efficiency and economy of the public service.

The league argues that a classification, to be genuine should be based upon the character of the work performed and not upon mere designation, which is often false in fact, and that place in which work relating to the classified service is performed should be open to honest competitive examination.

"If," continues the letter, "there are any positions reported as unclassifiable, respecting which there may be doubt as to whether the duties are such as to bring them properly within the rules, the remedy is the correction of the classification and not the exclusion of yaborers of every class. It must be borne in mind that the great body of common laborers are unclassified, and that the examinations in the case of the positions that are classified are not scholastic but thoroughly practical in character, amounting in many cases to nothing more than the registration of the applicant on the production of proper testimonials as to his character and his ability as a workman.

"The good results of the merit system have been abundantly proved by the testimony of the officers of the navy and of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who testify that, although the work has increased 77 per cent. since the classification of the operatives, it has been necessary to increase the force only 11 per cent.

"The National Civil Service Reform League earnestly urges that the proposition to sweep from the classified service at a stroke 15,000 trade positions and restore the evils inevitably existing in connection with appointments under the old system be disapproved by Congress, and that the equal opportunity of American workmen to compete for employment under the Government be preserved."

PERPLEXED BY TWO WORDS.

Brooklyn Candidates Must Wait Until Merit and Fitness Are Defined.

The Civil Service Commissioners of Brooklyn have adopted new regulations to conform to the new civil service law, and yesterday sent them to the State Board for approval. Until they are approved the local board can conduct no examinations, as the definitions of "merit" and "fitness" are yet to be passed upon and approved by the State authorities. The terms as defined by the local authorities with the aid of the latest dictionary and the proposed regulations are as follows:

Regulation VI.—The term "merit" wherever used in these regulations shall be construed to mean "good quality in general; excellence; that which deserves consideration or reward."

Regulation VII.—The term "fitness" wherever used in these regulations shall be construed to mean "the state of being fitted or qualified; requisite capacity."

The method of conducting examinations for merit and fitness, respectively, are set forth in the following new regulations:

Regulation XIII.—In the creation of new eligible lists for merit, the ratings of 50 per centum for merit shall be based upon such written or oral examination or both as the committee in charge of a given examination shall determine.

Regulation XIV.—In the creation of eligible lists for fitness, the ratings given by the committee of this commission shall rest upon the evidence of fitness shown by the experience sheets and the vouchers of the several applicants, who have met the requirements for securing a place on the eligible list for merit in the given examination; but there shall also be a personal inspection of the applicants by the said committee or the expert conducting the examination, and whatever oral examination the said committee or the said expert may require shall have such significance as the said committee or the said expert may determine in fixing the ratings for fitness.

A House Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Representative Evans of Kentucky to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution authorizing the President to alter, modify, amend, or revoke the classifications and rules regulating the classified civil service. The resolution recites that there are "grave doubts" whether "certain recent extensions were made in good faith to promote selections on account of merit, or were in harmony with the intention of Congress in enacting the civil service law."

SETTLING THE IMMIGRANTS.

Arranging Accommodations at Barge Office—Government Will Reimburse Losers by Ellis Island Fire.

The immigration officials were busy all day yesterday settling their new official household in the Barge Office. The day and night Customs Inspectors have doubled up, and the detained immigrants are distributed in what were formerly used as offices. The Shipping Commissioner and Matron Boyle are still in their old quarters.

Superintendent Hickey of the seizure rooms has contracted his quarters so as to have space sufficient only for valuables. Other abandoned or seized goods will be placed in storage, excepting perishable goods, which will be sold at once on the piers.

Several of the damaged safes were brought over from Ellis Island yesterday.

There were 489 immigrants on the Aurania, Bremen, and Trave, which arrived yesterday morning. They were passed upon at the respective piers, and only those who were held for examination by the Board of Special Inquiry, fifty in number, were taken to the Barge Office.

The eight Hindu itinerant merchants whose goods were destroyed in the fire at Ellis Island were informed that the Government would recompense them for their loss, as it will all who lost clothes and baggage.

It will be two weeks before the bureau will be settled, and the arrangements will be made on the presumption that it will take a year to rehabilitate Ellis Island.

Bogus Checks Sent by a Joker.

Superintendent Murphy and Dr. Hoyt of Bellevue Hospital have each received a note and a check for $600 which they think was forwarded by either a maniac or a practical joker. The checks are drawn on the Lincoln National Bank. The numbers are 5,164 and 5,165, and they are dated "June 15, 189—," the year not being filled in. Each check is accompanied by a short note signed Thurston G. Lusk, M. D., deceased.

STRIKING TAILORS WINNING.

A Committee From the Contractors Make an Offer of Settlement—The Offer Declined.

The striking tailors were surprised yesterday morning by a committee from the Contractors' Association calling at the office of the Settlement Committee of the brotherhood, at 50 Essex Street, and offering to capitulate. The contractors' committee said the Contractors' Association would sign the agreement in a body, and offered real estate as security, or $1,000 in cash. The contractors had come to that decision after an all-night meeting, at 112 Clinton Street, on Wednesday.

Meyer Schoenfeld was sent for, and he told the committee the brotherhood would not accept the terms offered. The brotherhood demanded that every contractor must sign individually, and give security for the faithful observance of the agreement.

Several of the members of the contractors' committee said that they might as well yield, and promised to return later and sign the agreement. President Drissen and Secretary Witkowsky of the contractors denied that the committee had been sent to the tailors officially by the association, but a contractor remarked that a difference in terms between official and unofficial did not change the fact that the contractors were beaten, and would have to yield to the strikers.

Secretary Horn of the striking jacket-makers said yesterday he was looking for a man who struck and then collected $17 for his fellow-strikers. He then worked two days in a non-union shop and defied the union. Then he started on another tour of raising subscriptions for the strikers, and Horn hears he is still collecting, but cannot catch him.

STEAM FITTERS' CONVENTION.

Many Matters of Import to the Trade to be Discussed.

The ninth annual convention of the National Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association was opened yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel. Four parlors were taken, and the members of the local association had filled them with exhibits of their handicraft.

More than 300 delegates from the different cities of the country were present. Among them were Arthur C. Warworth of Boston, the National President, who occupied the chair; Paul H. Kendricken, also of Boston; Charles J. Gillis of New York, P. S. Hudson of Chicago, Allan Black of St. Louis, A. E. Kendrick of Brookline, Mass.; P. Gormly of Philadelphia, S. E. Bibble of New Haven, W. F. Bassett of Rochester, Edward Grassier of Milwaukee, E. D. Hornbrook of Kansas City, J. W. Ketforth of Buffalo, T. B. Davis of Rock Island, Ill.; E. C. Hass of Springfield, Ill.; Daniel Donovan of Minneapolis, and H. D. Cram of Cincinnati.

The call for this convention says among other things, "while our trade protection policy is now a established fact, there are still points to be settled and precedents established which will be of vital moment to all." Among the subjects which will be considered by the convention are: "A Uniform Contract," "Relations with Trades Associations," "Relations with the National Association of Master Plumbers," and "Manufacturers and Jobbers Not in Accord."

The convention will be continued until to-morrow.

PLUMBERS' CONVENTION ENDED.

Jobbers Not to Sell to State, County, or City Institutions.

The convention of the National Association of Plumbers completed its labors yesterday at the Grand Central Palace.

Delegate Wittig of Wisconsin moved that a circular be sent out to jobbers asking them to raise the price lists of their catalogues. No action was taken on the motion. Another motion was by Delegate D. C. Finnerty of Boston, to the effect that the association would not sanction jobbers selling supplies to State, county, and city institutions where plumbers were not permanently engaged by the year. This motion was adopted.

The Executive Committee recommended that the Plumbers' Association co-operate with the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, that had begun its convention at the Windsor Hotel, for the protection of both trades.

Another recommendation of the Executive Committee was to request manufacturers of water heaters not to sell heaters to gas companies, unless they wanted them for their individual use.

In the afternoon the wives of the delegates went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. To-day all the delegates will go to Rockaway Beach.

The Plasterers' Strike.

The strike of the plasterers was continued yesterday, and the walking delegates of the union said only 363 men out of the 2,200 in the organization were still out, as 70 employers had agreed to abide by the new rule of the union to nominate foremen, and let their men elect them.

The Master Plasterers' Association met at the Building Trades Club, in East Twenty-third Street, and resolved to continue the fight against the union. William Craig said the statement of the walking delegates that only a few of the employers were still standing out was not correct.

SCARED BY A FIRECRACKER.

It Was Fired on the Bridge and Almost Created a Panic.

The explosion of a giant firecracker almost caused a stoppage of travel for a few minutes on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday. The report came from the upper corridor at the New York entrance shortly after noon, and owing to the peculiar accoustic properties of the structure it sounded as if a battery of artillery had been fired. Bridge policemen ran in various directions and frequently collided with startled pedestrians in a wild endeavor to locate the scene of the explosion.

One rumor was started that there had been a bomb explosion. Murder, suicide, and dynamite were suggested simultaneously, and the crowd swelled in a moment to thousands. At last the remains of a firecracker were found and the crowd melted away. A passenger told the policemen that he had seen a young man, apparently intoxicated, fire the cracker.

JUMPED OFF BATTERY WALL.

Kelly Said He Was Crazy From Nursing Insane Patients.

A determined attempt at suicide was made shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by John Kelly, thirty years old, who jumped into the North River at the Battery sea wall, near the pier where the fireboat New Yorker ties up. Thomas Brady of 18 Pell Street saw Kelly go overboard, and without hesitation jumped in after him.

There were only two feet of water where Kelly struck, and his feet landed on the jagged and slippery rip-rap rocks, but he waded into deep water, frantically swinging his arms about his head. Brady seized him before he went under, and after a desperate struggle, in which Policeman John F. Dwyer of the harbor police took part, the would-be suicide was overcome and handed up to Policeman Bailey on the sea wall.

An ambulance was summoned from Hudson Street Hospital, but Surgeon Catherwood, who responded, refused to take Kelly, who, he said, was suffering with suicidal mania and a wound of the thigh. Kelly told the police that he had been nursing three insane patients in Dr. Kurchia's private asylum at Astoria, L. I., and that it had made him insane himself. He was locked up in the Leonard Street Police Station, charged with attempted suicide.

Women Thrown From a Wagon.

A horse attached to a light wagon, in which were Mary and Sarah Purcell of 49 West Eighty-fifth Street, took fright last night at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and ran away. At One Hundred and Fortieth Street the wagon was overturned and both women fell out. A policeman stopped the horse, and as the women were not injured they got in the vehicle again and continued on their way.

A Stout Backbone

Is as essential to physical health as to political consistency. For weakness of the back, rheumatism, and disorders of the kidneys, the tonic and dietetic action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the one thing needful. The stomach is the mainstay of every other organ, and by invigorating the digestion with this preparation, the spinal column, and all its dependencies, are sympathetically strengthened. The dyspeptic and bilious will find it a pure vegetable stimulant and tonic.

MISS ARCHBOLD THE VICTOR

She Wins the Prize Silver Cup for the Women's Golf Handicap at Ardsley.

HER TOTAL 166 STROKES

She Did Not Win Through Any Chances, but by Straightforward Playing—Her Score Was the Same as the Previous Day's.

Cloudy weather combined with frequent threatenings of rain produced no deterrent effects upon golf enthusiasm yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Club. The third and last day's competition for the handsome silver cup given by Mrs. W. H. Granbery for a women's handicap tournament was played amid greater interest than was noticeable on the previous days. Instead of exhibiting traces of nervousness, as might have been expected, as the contest narrowed down to its finishing point, the fair and attractively costumed golfers played with even more firmness and steadiness than had characterized the former day's play.

As had previously been predicted, one of the graceful Archbold sisters won, the victor being Miss Frances Archbold. She did not win through the chances of fortune by any means, but solely on her steady, straightforward golf playing. She made the lowest scratch record of the day for the nine holes—64 strokes—and her handicap allowance of 15 strokes cut this down to a net 49. Singularly enough, it was just the same as her previous day's score. Her total for the three days was 166 strokes, leading the second best net aggregate—176, made by Mrs. F. L. Eldredge—by 10 strokes. The latter, however, had just half the victor's handicap—8 strokes—and her total gross score for the tournament is 200 strokes, the best actual record, which in a scratch contest would give her the championship. Miss Lillian Brooks, the woman champion of the club, fell 3 strokes behind on scratch count.

Miss Anne Archbold, who, when the match started, was even with her sister at 117 strokes for the two days, started off well, but poorly driven balls into some of the worst bunkers on the course, cost her more strokes than she generally takes for the course. In playing for the short second hole, her ball failed to clear the deep and wide ravine and fell in a rough spot. She played another ball, losing one stroke penalty. The fifth hole took her ten and the last two twelve and fourteen respectively, the last being the highest score of the day for one hole. Less her handicap of twelve, her net score was 67, but this brought her total for the entire tournament up to 184, giving her fourth place. Mrs. Van Buren taking third with a net 181.

Miss Low did some remarkably clever golfing during the first half of her game and carried off the honor of the day in making the lowest score for any single hole. This was the fourth, which she did beautifully in four strokes. No other card showed a four, although there were several fives. Mrs. Frederick Eldredge showed up surprisingly well in her long shots, doing the last two holes in seven strokes each, the best of the day. For both she drove accurately and used her brassie with golfing perfection.

The tournament was ably managed throughout, and a small jollification was held in the clubhouse upon the presentation of the trophy. John T. Terry, Jr., and David Jackson of the Green Committee were present to see that everything went off properly, and a number of spectators were present.

The players with scores, and the total net resu't for the three days are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.	Net Total 3 Days.
Miss Frances Archbold— 5 6 8 5 8 7 7 9 9—64	15	49		166
Mrs. Frederick L. Eldredge— 6 6 7 7 9 10 6 7 7—66	8	58		176
Mrs. M. M. Van Buren— 5 9 8 5 7 7 7 8 10—66	12	54		181
Miss Anne Archbold— 5 8 6 9 10 7 8 12 14—79	12	67		184
Mrs. F. B. Keech— 5 10 6 5 11 10 7 8 8—70	8	62		194
Miss Lillian Brooks— 5 7 7 5 8 8 7 8 8 12—68	..	68		203
Miss Low— 5 7 8 4 11 9 8 10 11—73	15	58		202
Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr.— 5 8 6 6 10 10 7 12 9—76	8	68		208
Miss Barron— 7 9 8 6 10 8 6 11 13—78	15	63		219
Miss Grace Frazer— 7 7 8 9 10 10 8 11 13—85	13	72		219
Miss J. K. Frazer— 10 9 10 10 13 10 7 10 13—92	15	77		254
Mrs. Oliver J. Wells withdrew.				

Golf at Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 17.—A ladies' tournament was played to-day on the Morristown Field Club's links for a silver cup, presented by George G. Kip. Miss Bessie Kip was the winner, with a score of 124. The other scores were: Miss Molly Marsh, 132; Miss Caroline Fellows, 164; Miss Elsie Hulburt, 131; Miss Laura Slade, 125; Miss Mary Howell, 141.

THE SIOUX MONUMENT SCHEME.

Doubtful as to the Action of the Washington Authorities.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The desire of Sioux Indians to erect a monument to their warriors who participated in the battle of Wounded Knee, as reported in a dispatch from Rapid City, S. D., has not been officially communicated to the Washington authorities, and pending the receipt of the petition of the Indians no attention will be paid to the matter.

Just what action will be taken then is only conjectural, though many of the veterans in the Indian service think it only would be just to the Indians, in view of the extenuating circumstances of the fight, and as a simple token of recognition of the valor of the tribe.

No similar issue has been raised before so far as the authorities here can recall, though such marks of commemoration as stones, &c., have been placed on a battlefield to represent the marches of some of the Indian leaders. The attempt to raise a substantial shaft on lines of Government monuments already erected is an idea new in Indian history, and is taken to indicate greater civilization among the Indians than was looked for.

ISAAC NORTON A SUICIDE.

He Was Cashier of the U. S. Internal Revenue in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Isaac Norton, cashier of the United States Internal Revenue Department in this city, has committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. He had been informed by Revenue Collector Wilburn that his accounts were to be examined in consequence of the succession of Capt. Thrasher as special agent of the department. He was under bond for $20,000 with the National Surety Company of Kansas, and the Collector says that if there is any shortage it cannot amount to more than $5,000 to $6,000.

Dividend Passed in Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 17.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Directors of the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company it was unanimously decided not to pay the usual dividend of 1 per cent. which has been declared each half year. The company has a considerable floating debt, incurred by new extensions and equipment. The earnings for the past six months are little behind those of the corresponding period of last year. It is understood that the earnings for May were a little better than for May last year.

Cripple Creek Defaulter Sentenced.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 17.—J. E. Hurd, the defaulting City Clerk of Cripple Creek, who departed with several thousand dollars of the city's money, appeared in the District Court this afternoon and pleaded guilty to one of the three counts in the indictment against him, being that of larceny as bailee. The plea was entered by the District Attorney. The court immediately sentenced Hurd to two years in the penitentiary.

New train for Indianapolis and St. Louis by New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 9:00 P. M., arrive Indianapolis next evening, St. Louis second morning.—Adv.

THE NEW FRENCH CABLE.

President Refuses Permission to Land—A Landing, However, Is Said to Have Been Made.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President has refused permission to the Compagnie Française Cables Télégraphiques to land the new cables of that company at Cape Cod, or inueed anywhere upon the United States coast.

The question that was raised through the French Ambassador as to the power of the Federal Government to deny admission to the cable will be referred to the Attorney General for an opinion, but meantime the executive branch of the Government holds to the doctrine that such landing can be only by express authorization of Congress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday published a story in which it was stated that the French cable company had already sunk about 150 miles of wire from the Cape Cod landing, that the affair had been conducted at night with the utmost secrecy, and that the company had paid duty on the twelve miles of wire extending over the sea limit. The authority for this statement was J. B. Depelley, Director of the Compagnie Française Cables Télégraphiques, who at the time of his interview with a reporter for THE TIMES also said that, although every facility for his work had been advanced by the Treasury Department, the principal opposition to the scheme of a duplex cable had arisen in the State Department.

NAMES SENT TO THE SENATE.

President McKinley Fills Three Minor Offices and Promotes Many Navy Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Nebraska—JACOB E. HOUTZ.

Indian Inspector—CHARLES F. NESLER of New Jersey.

Member of the Missouri River Commission—CLARENCE L. CHAFFEE of Nebraska.

Navy—Lieut. Commander Eugene DE FORREST HEALD, to be a Commander; Lieut. G. P. COLVOCORESSES, to be a Lieutenant Commander;; Lieut. (junior grade) J. F. LUBY, to be a Lieutenant; Lieut. (junior grade) L. J. CLARK, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign G. W. Logan, to be a Lieutenant, (junior grade;) RAYMOND SPEAR of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant engineer.

PLACE FOR JOSEPH T. BENDER.

New York Man May Be Made an Assistant Indian Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President will shortly act on the appointment of an Assistant Indian Commissioner, and it is probable that Joseph T. Bender of New York City will be nominated. Mr. Bender first entered the Government service on June 12, 1869, and has since served in various capacities. He was for a time Superintendent of the Indian warehouse at New York; served as special agent to investigate the Des Moines River land claims, and lately has been a high-grade clerk in the Interior Department. A. G. Tonner of Canton, Ohio, also has been mentioned for this office, but is said to be slated for Civil Service Commissioner.

STEWART L. WOODFORD'S MISSION.

Agreed to Go to Spain at Once and Stay During the Administration.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is formally announced that Stewart L. Woodford's selection as Minister to Spain was influenced by the fact that he agreed to go to his post immediately upon confirmation, something very much desired by the President, and also to remain there throughout the present Administration, an arrangement not subscribed to by some other possible appointees.

Gen. Woodford to-day was in consultation with the President, and formally accepted the Spanish mission.

To-night Mr. Woodford dined with the President, Secretary and Mrs. and Miss Alger, and Mrs. John A. Logan, also being guests.

The General will return to New York to-morrow, and it is probable he will sail for Spain early in July.

Not Expected in Madrid Soon.

LONDON, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Hitherto no Ambassador has ever presented his credentials while the Court was sojourning at San Sebastian. Therefore, it is not expected that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will arrive before the Autumn. In the meantime Mr. Hannis Taylor accompanies the Queen Regent and Court to San Sebastian.

"I understand that the attitude of the United States will be based chiefly upon the reports presented by Mr. W. J. Calhoun and the American Consuls as to Cuban conditions."

Revenue Collector for Illinois.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—It is learned that the appointment of Richard Yates of Illinois as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield district has been fully decided upon, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate within the next few days.

Cavalry Nominations Suspended.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—All confirmations in the cavalry arm of the army are delayed in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, awaiting the action of the committee on the nomination of Lieut. Col. Noyes, who has been promoted to be Colonel, and to whom objections are made which are being investigated.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Fourth-class Postmasters were apponted to-day for New York offices as follows: Demster, N. W. Parsons; Mayfield, F. W. Brown; Ontario Center, C. J. Nash, and Prattsville, M. G. Marsh.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William F. Powell of New Jersey, to be Minister to Haiti.

FOSTER'S SUCCESS IN RUSSIA.

Negotiations for the Protection of Seals Brought to a Close.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A cablegram received at the State Department from ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who has been at St. Petersburg engaged in negotiations with the Russian Government for the better protection by mutual agreement of the seal life in the Northern Pacific and Bering Sea, announces the complete success

WANAMAKER'S

POPULAR BICYCLES

And it's as natural for them to be popular as it is for humanity to perspire these warm mid-June days. No mystery nor experiment about them. Up-to-date Wheels, skillfully constructed of the best materials. We know them thoroughly—thousands of riders attest their worth. Sold under maker's trade-mark at double.

1898 CONTINENTAL, $50.
1897 CONTINENTAL, $45.
1897 CONTINENT, $33.
CONTINENTAL TANDEM, $90.
WISSAHICKON TANDEM, $75.

For children:
KEYSTONE, 20 IN., $25; 24 IN., $26.50; 26 IN., $30.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES

Veeder Cyclometers, 10,000 miles, 95c.
Standard Cyclometers, 1,000 miles, 75c.
American Clock Co. Cyclometers, 10,000 miles and repeat, 35c.
Banner Lamps, $1.75.
Unique Lamps, 95c.

The Shoe Store of the future in New York.

The methods that have created our great Philadelphia Shoe business will bring like success in New York. Time will develop them. Meantime the Shoes. We are constantly adding regular lines in

WOMEN'S SHOES

To-day we introduce four styles in one quality high-cut Shoes at

$2.60 A PAIR.

They are made by the Goodyear process, which is unequaled for moderate priced Shoes. Only very superior leathers can be used in the Goodyear method—inferior grades will not stand the force required for making.

The claim of "hand-made" superiority in moderate priced Shoes is humbug. By that alleged method flimsy leathers can be used that would be torn to shreds by the Goodyear process.

At $2.60 these Shoes are wonderful.
The kidskin is fine, strong, uniform.
The sole leather is honest and solid.
The stitching is done for long service.
The finish is fine and durable.

No retail market in the world can match these Shoes at the price. And they are regular—not a bargain spasm.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SHRIVER'S TRIAL GOES ON.

Judge Dittenhoefer Advances Another Ground for Dismissal—For the Protection of Newspaper Men.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—When the trial of John S. Shriver, correspondent of The New York Mail and Express, was resumed before Judge Bradley this morning, Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for the defense, advanced another ground for sustaining his motion for an acquittal. The additional proposition put forward was that there was no competent evidence to show that the questions contained in the indictment were put to the defendant, or that he made the answers alleged to have been made. He pointed out that the testimony showed that the original stenographer's notes were destroyed; that the stenographers, in defendant's recollection, discredited the printed record, and that Senators Lindsay, Gray and Davis did not pretend to have been able to give the exact form of the questions and answers.

District Attorney Davis then submitted his argument against the motion of the defense. It was comparatively brief, the ground having been plenty thoroughly covered yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Baker. As to the question suggested by Judge Bradley yesterday as to whether the summons of Mr. Shriver was a summons within the meaning of the statute Mr. Davis argued that a statute must be construed with reference to the remedy sought to be obtained. If a person, by voluntarily appearing could escape the penalty of refusal to testify, Mr. Davis contended that it was then within the power of any person to take advantage of his own waiver and assert a right he could not have claimed under a summons. He pointed out that the statute was silent as to the nature of the summons." A summons, he said, could be either verbal or written, whereas a subpoena was a legal written process.

"The defendant," said Mr. Davis, "was notified by an official and therefore officially notified within the legal meaning of the word summons. When he appeared he submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the committee. The difficulty, Judge Bradley suggested, was not with the question of whether Mr. Shriver was in contempt of the committee, but whether he was guilty of a violation of the statute."

Judge Wilson seized upon Judge Bradley's suggestion of defective summons and argued that as the statute was a penal language, its language must be strictly construed, and the summons must be a jurisdictional process. If the summons upon which this statute and prosecution rested had not been legal, the case fell. Judge Wilson urged the court to establish a precedent by ruling that newspaper communications were privileges. He denied that he desired to give the press license. Liberty, not license, said he. The press took every responsibility for what it published. But it should have the protection of the court. "If the time has not come," said he emphatically, "the time will come when through the courts or legislative action this protection will be accorded to newspaper men."

At the conclusion of Judge Wilson's argument, Judge Bradley took the motion under advisement and adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Charles Emory Smith, editor of The Philadelphia Press, who is a witness in both the Shriver and Edwards cases, came into court during Mr. Davis's argument.

STATE PAPERS ON HAWAII

Text of the Treaty, President's Message, and Secretary of State's Report Sent to the Senate.

UNION OF SOVEREIGN STATES

Mr. Sherman Points Out the Difference Between the Negotiation with the Provisional Government and the Present One with the Republic.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following, made public by vote of the Senate, is the full text of the Hawaiian treaty sent to the Senate yesterday:

The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said islands, and of the expressed desire of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof, and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full powers and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States; the President of the Republic of Hawaii, Francis March Hatch, Lorin A. Thurston, and William A. Kinney.

Article I.

The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the territory of Hawaii.

Article II.

The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Article III.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial, and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

Article IV.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed $4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

Article V.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

Article VI.

The President shall appoint five Commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall as soon as reasonable and practicable recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

Article VII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate in accordance with the Constitution of the said republic, on the other, and the ratifications hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN,
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH,
LORRIN A. THURSTON,
WILLIAM A. KINNEY.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Annexation the Necessary and Fitting Sequel to Former Events.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following is the full text of the message sent to the Senate yesterday by President McKinley to accompany the Hawaiian treaty:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith to the Senate in order that, after due consideration, the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, signed in this capital by the plenipotentiaries of the parties on the 16th of June instant.

For the better understanding of the subject I transmit, in addition, a report of the Secretary of State, briefly reviewing the negotiation which has led to this important result.

The incorporation of Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which from a very early period of our history has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820, by sending to the islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the King in 1826—the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British Government to disavow the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British Naval Commander, and to recognize them by treaty, as an independent State, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them.

Formally Offered in 1851.

In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its duty to preserve alike the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1861 the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and of the Hawaiian sovereign toward the United States was exemplified by continued negotiations for annexation or for a reserved commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed and expanded by the convention of 1884, embracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor of Pearl River in the Island of Oahu. In 1888 a proposal for the joint guaranty of the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was declined on the announced ground that the relations of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view. In brief, from 1820 to 1893 the course of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare with the exclusion of all foreign influence save our own to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

The Consummation of Our Policy.

Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment, despite successive denials and postponements, has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause of congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and the ability of the Republic of Hawaii to enter as a sovereign contractant upon a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian Governments through some seventy years of their virtual dependence upon the benevolent protection of the United States. Under such circumstances, annexation is not a change, it is a consummation.

The report of the Secretary of State exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiation and the features of the treaty itself. The organic and administrative details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of the Congress, and I cannot doubt that when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power shall have been accomplished, the duty of the National Legislature in the case will be performed with the largest regard for the interests for this rich insular domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, June 16, 1897.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPORT.

He Explains the Character of the Negotiations with Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Accompanying the message was the following report from Secretary Sherman:

"The President:

"The undersigned Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President for submission to the Senate, should it be deemed for the public interest to do so, a treaty signed in the City of Washington, on the 16th inst., by the undersigned and by the duly empowered representative of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby the islands constituting the said republic and all their dependencies, are fully and absolutely ceded to the United States of America forever. It does not seem necessary to the present purpose of the undersigned to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on Feb. 14, and submitted to the Senate, being subsequently withdrawn by the President on March 9 following. The negotiation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought about the dethronement of the late Queen, and set up instead of the theretofore titular monarchy a provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, such Government to exist only until terms of union with the United States should have been negotiated and agreed upon.

Changed Conditions Since 1893.

"Thus self-constituted, its promoters claimed for it only a de facto existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took rise should be accomplished. As time passed and the plan of union with the United States became an uncertain contingency, the organization of the Hawaiian Commonwealth underwent necessary changes, the temporary character of its first Government gave place to a permanent scheme under a Constitution framed by the representatives of the electors of the islands, administration by an Executive Council not chosen by suffrage, but self-appointed, was succeeded by an elective and parliamentary régime, and the ability of the new Government to hold—as the Republic of Hawaii had an independent place in the family of sovereign States, preserving order at home and fulfilling international obligations abroad—has been put to the proof. Recognized by the powers of the earth, sending and receiving envoys, enforcing respect for the law, and maintaining peace within its island borders, Hawaii sends to the United States, not a commission representing a successful revolution, but the accredited plenipotentiary of a constituted and firmly established sovereign State. However sufficient may have been the authority of the Commissioners with whom the United States Government treated in 1893, and however satisfied the President may then have been of their power to offer the domain of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, the fact remains that what they then tendered was a territory, rather than an established Government—a country whose administration had been cast down by a bloodless, but complete, revolution, and a community in a state of political transition.

"Now, however, the Republic of Hawaii approaches the United States as an equal, and points for its authority to that provision of Article XXXII. of the Constitution, promulgated July 24, 1894, whereby

"'The President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate.'

Not a Mere Commercial Union.

The present negotiation is, therefore, as has been said, not a mere renewal of the tender of Hawaiian territory made in 1893, but has responded to the purpose declared in the Hawaiian Constitution, and the conferences of the Plenipotentiaries have been directed to weighing the advantages of the political and the commercial union alternatively proposed, and relatively considering the scope and extent thereof. It soon appeared to the negotiators that a purely commercial union, on the lines of the German Zollverein, could not satisfy the problems of administration in Hawaii and of the political association between the islands and the United States. Such a commercial union would, on the one hand, deprive the Hawaiian Government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by placing its territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, its main market of purchase and supply, while, on the other hand, it would entail upon Hawaii the maintenance of an internal revenue system on a par with that of the United States, or else involve the organization of a corresponding branch of our revenue service within a foreign jurisdiction. We have had with Hawaii since 1875 a treaty of commercial union which practically assimilates the two territories with regard to many of their most important productions and excludes other nations from enjoyment of its privileges; yet, although that treaty outlived other less-favored reciprocity schemes, its permanency has at times been gravely imperiled. Under such circumstances, to enter upon the radical experiment of a complete commercial union between Hawaii and the United States as independently sovereign, without assurance of permanency and with perpetual subjection to the vicissitudes of public sentiment in the two countries, was not to be thought of.

Not Cession, but Union.

Turning, then, to the various practical forms of political union, the several phases of a protectorate, an offensive and defensive alliance and a National guarantee, were passed in review. In all of these the independence of the subordinated State is the distinguishing feature, and with it the assumption by the paramount state of responsibility without domain. The disparity of the relative interests and the distance separating the two countries could not fail to render any form of protective association either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protecting state is concerned, while any attempt to counteract this by tributary dependence or a measure of suzerain control would be a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment, alike inexpedient and incompatible with our national policy.

There remained, therefore, the annexation of the islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions, and promising permanency and mutual benefit. The present treaty has been framed on that basis, thus substantially reverting to the original proposal of 1893, and necessarily adopting many of the features of that arrangement. As to the most of these the negotiators have been constrained and limited by the constitutional powers of the Government of the United States. As in previous instances when the United States has acquired territory by treaty, it has been necessary to reserve all the organic provisions for the action of Congress. If this was requisite in the case of the transfer to the United States of a part of the domain of a titular sovereign, as in the cession of Louisiana by France, of Florida by Spain, or of Alaska by Russia, it is the more requisite when the act is not cession but union, involving the complete incorporation of an alien sovereignty into the body politic of the United States

Precedent of San Domingo.

For this the only precedent of our political history is found in the uncompleted treaty concluded during President Grant's Administration, Nov. 29, 1869, for the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the United States. Following that example, the treaty now signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Republic of Hawaii reserves to the Congress of the United States the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants, and the manner in which the laws of the United States are to be extended to the islands. In order that this independence of the Congress shall be complete and unquestionable, and pursuant to the recognized doctrine of public law that treaties expire with the independent life of the contracting State, there has been introduced, out of abundant caution, an express proviso for the determination of all treaties heretofore concluded by Hawaii with foreign nations, and the extension to the islands of the treaties of the United States. This leaves Congress free to deal with such especial regulation of the contract labor system of the islands as circumstances may require. There being no general provision of existing statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate, as in the Dominican precedent, for continuing the existing machinery of Government and laws in the Hawaiian Islands until provision shall be made by law for the government, as a territory of the United States, of the domain thus incorporated into the Union; but, having in view the peculiar status created in Hawaii by laws enacted in execution of treaties heretofore concluded between Hawaii and other countries, only such Hawaiian laws are thus provisionally continued as shall not be incompatible with the Constitution or the laws of the United States, or with the provisions of this treaty. It will be noticed that express stipulation is made, prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands to any other part of our national territory. This provision was proper and necessary, in view of the Chinese exclusion acts, and it behooved the negotiators to see to it that this treaty, which in turn is to become, in due constitutional course, a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important regard.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN SHERMAN.

Department of State, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1897.

LONDON PRESS ON ANNEXATION.

The Globe Says It Is a Breach of Good Faith and Warns England.

LONDON, June 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, who was interviewed yesterday in Paris on the Hawaiian question, has declared that Japan will not create international difficulties in connection with Hawaii, and that certainly no other country will object to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. Commenting on this utterance, The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"President McKinley may call annexation merely a continuance of existing relations, but it is an undoubted departure in the colonizing sense. It does not mean that Cuba will follow, or anything of that kind, but it means a strong naval policy. The United States will certainly be a great sea power in the future; her commerce and seaboard necessitate that, and Hawaii will be of the greatest value, if it means naval expenditure now, and it may well repay it with compound interest in the future."

The Globe remarks:

"This American grab is a breach of good faith, if not violation of treaty rights, and there is all the more reason for anticipating a prompt and watchful attitude upon the part of Lord Salisbury now, when it is remembered what a flabby appearance England presented to a contemptuous world in the case of Venezuela. No English Ministry, however strong, can afford to repeat that policy often. All Englishmen heartily desire to cultivate and maintain friendly relations with the United States, but our transatlantic kinsmen must not be allowed to believe that England can be bullied into submitting to any kind of off-hand treatment, whether for electioneering or other purposes. Lord Salisbury and his colleagues should stiffen their backs and tell President McKinley politely, but plainly, that Great Britain claims the right to be consulted before the annexation of Hawaii is finally decided upon."

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S POSITION.

Opposed to Colonial Extension, but Excepts Hawaii for Reasons.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Among other statements circulated since the signing of the treaty of annexation with Hawaii calculated to give the impression that the Administration is not fully convinced of the wisdom of the convention was one that Secretary Sherman told the Portuguese Minister—that, while he had signed the treaty, he was opposed to it. The report is not traceable to its source, but the two persons named as having had the conversation referred to are very positive in denying it.

"I have denied that report several times to-day," said Secretary Sherman this evening. "I do not care to talk about it at length, as that would seem to be making much of a false report. It would be manifestly absurd for me to make such a statement following the publication of a column of reasons why I approved the treaty. It is true that I am on principle opposed to the acquisition of outlying islands or distant colonies. That is as true as when I wrote it. But, as my statement of the reasons for the annexation of Hawaii sets forth, there are peculiar reasons for the annexation of these islands which constrain us to take them or permit them to fall into the power of some other nation that does not have so great an interest in them as we have, and to which the controlling interests in Hawaii do not care to be attached. For the reasons which I have endeavored to set forth in the message conveying the treaty, I favor the treaty of annexation."

The Viscount de Santo Thyrso, the Portuguese Minister, was astonished when the report was stated to him.

"Not a word of truth in it," said he.

"I did call upon the Secretary of State yesterday," said he, "and we had some conversation about the treaty, but the Secretary made no such remark to me. I have been asked the question several times, but could not comprehend what it meant. I could not have asked the Secretary if he was opposed to the treaty, and he certainly would not have told me that he was."

HAWAIIANS PREFER ENGLAND.

Bishop Willis Says the Feeling Is Against the United States.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 17.—Bishop Willis of Honolulu has just arrived here from Hawaii. In an interview he is quoted as saying that the feeling in the islands is against the United States and greatly in favor of British annexation. But the Bishop adds, Great Britain has held aloof, although a third of the capital of the country is British.

Continuing, Bishop Willis remarked that he thought that if Great Britain would not take the country, the next best course was for Japan to reinstate Queen Liliuokalani.

Referring to the annexation of the island by the United States, the Bishop said that

Feed a Cold, Starve a Fever.

Most people are familiar with the old saying. In fact it is not always easy to feed a cold. The patient turns from the best dinner saying that it does not taste good. The fault is his, not the cook's, and he will change his notions after a short acquaintance with

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

which sharpens the appetite, improves the digestion, and gives a sense of general well being.

This pure medicinal stimulant is highly praised as a household remedy in cold weather.

Largest Assortment of
STRAW HATS
on Earth at a
POPULAR PRICE.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.

SIX STORES—
605-607-609 Broadway, cor. Houston.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, " Duane St.
1197 Broadway, " 28th St.
1861 Broadway, " 36th St.
Brooklyn: 371 Fulton St., op. City Hall

the proposal was only advanced in order to please certain politicians, as America did not want the islands, "because the law of expulsion would become nullified if Hawaii was annexed."

In conclusion, the Bishop is quoted as saying there is no doubt that Japan will enforce her claims in Hawaii, in which country her commercial prospects are good.

THE PARIS "TEMPS" ON HAWAII.

Thinks It Will Whet the Pan-American Appetite for Cuba.

PARIS, June 17.—The Temps, referring to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, says:

"We regard the annexation of Hawaii less as the result of a carefully considered plan than as an attempt to relegate to obscurity the dangerous, thorny affairs of Cuba. President McKinley evidently imagines that in throwing to the Chauvinist this bone to pick, he will procure a momentary respite. This calculation, too, is probably erroneous, because nothing will so contribute to strengthen aggressive Pan-Americanism and whet the appetite for Cuba as this first taste at the expense of little Hawaii."

CUBAN TALK IN HOUSE.

Mr. Sulzer Indignant Because His "Monster Petition" Has Been Pigeonholed.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House was in session an hour and a half to-day, most of the time being taken up with roll calls. Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) succeeded in injecting into the proceedings a brief speech in favor of Cuba.

After the reading of the Journal Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) moved its approval. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) asked for a vote upon it, and Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) desired to correct it in regard to the Cuban petition presented by him.

Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) contended that the correction was first in order, while the Speaker ruled that the vote on its approval should take precedence. An appeal was taken by Mr. Bailey.

The point Mr. Sulzer desired to raise was that the Journal stated that the petition presented by him had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, while the phraseology, according to his view, should be: "To be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, when appointed."

The ruling was sustained—96 to 80.

A roll call on the approval of the Journal was then ordered, and the Journal was approved—95 to 75.

Mr. Lacey asked for the consideration of a Senate bill to extend the time in which settlers in Greer County, Oklahoma, may prove claims.

He yielded a few minutes to Mr. Sulzer, who occupied the time in a speech on his Cuba petition. He desired to know what had become of that "monster petition." That petition, he said, contained hundreds of thousands of names. He proceeded to denounce the condition of the House and its inability to act upon important questions. He characterized Gen. Weyler as a thief, murderer, and the greatest enemy to humanity the world ever had known. He had reason to believe, he said, that if the belligerency resolution should be placed on its passage it would go through by an overwhelming majority.

When the gavel fell at the end of five minutes, W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) secured a minute. No one had more sympathy for Cuba than himself, he was saying, when Speaker Reed goodnaturedly called him to order and asked him to confine his remarks to the bill under consideration. Mr. Stone begged the indulgence of the Chair to be allowed to correct a statement made by Mr. Sulzer to the effect that the "monster petition" contained "hundreds of thousands" of names.

"The clerks counted the signatures," said he, "and there were exactly 14,562."

The bill for the relief of the residents of Greer County was then passed.

At 1:35 P. M. the House adjourned until Monday.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF PLAN.

No Objection to be Made to Rapid Disposal of the Schedules.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Some of the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance said to-day that henceforth they would interpose no objection to the rapid disposal of the Tariff bill. They would suggest amendments and ask votes on them for the purpose of making a record, but if they could control the matter there would be no long speeches on the schedules, with the possible exception of wool, hides, the reciprocity paragraph which the Republicans have promised to report, and a few other sections.

Republican Senators have suggested to the Democratic Senators that a certain amount of time be allowed for consideration of each of the schedules, and that after the time has been consumed there shall be a vote. In this way the consideration of different schedules could be determined and some conclusion reached as to when the bill would pass. The Republicans believe that a great deal of time could be saved thereby.

This proposition has not yet been accepted by the Democrats.

The Paris Exposition of 1900.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Thurston, from the Committee on International Exposition, to-day reported the bill introduced by Senator Mason for the representation of this country at the Paris Exposition of 1900. As reported, the bill provides for a Commissioner General at a salary of $10,000 a year, an Assistant Commissioner General at $6,000, and ten scientific experts at $2,500 a year each. Provision also is made for the proper representation of this country in the exhibit of the exposition. The total expenditure is limited to $500,000.

The Internal Revenue Clauses.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The indications now are that the Republicans will withdraw the internal revenue provisions of the Senate Tariff bill.

FAST WORK ON TARIFF BILL

Rates on Spirits, Wines, and Beverages and on Manufactures of Cotton Settled.

FLAX COMES NEXT, THEN WOOL

Practically No Changes Yesterday in the Duties Originally Reported to the Senate—A Few Unimportant Amendments.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — The Senate made greater progress to-day on the Tariff bill than had been made any previous day since the debate opened. Two entire schedules, covering twenty pages, were gone over—Schedule H, spirits, wines, and beverages, and Schedule I, manufactured cotton goods. This brought the Senate to the flax schedule, with the important wool schedule standing next.

When the Tariff bill was taken up today Mr. Allison asked the Senate, before going on with Schedule H, to turn back to perfect some early paragraphs. The changes were in the nature of formal corrections. In this connection, Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to substitute 20 per cent. ad valorem for 35 cents per pound as the duty on extract of meat. The motion was lost.

The spirits schedule having been taken up, the rate on brandy was agreed to as reported—$2.25 per gallon. In Paragraph 289, on motion of Mr. Allison, the House provision was restored. The remaining paragraphs on spirits (290 to 293, inclusive) were agreed to as reported without opposition.

Debate as to Wine.

The wine paragraph led to some discussion. That on champagne and other sparkling wines was agreed to as reported. The committee paragraph on still wines was perfected by striking out the provision for an additional duty of 3 cents on each bottle or jug, and the substitution of a provision that the filled bottles or jugs shall pay the same duty as if empty.

Mr. White (California) presented statements from representative wine men of California criticising the Senate paragraph on wines as not affording sufficient protection. Mr. White added his view that these wines, brandies, and similar articles should be taxed liberally on the principle that they were articles of luxury.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) said the rates were practically prohibitory. In effect they compelled people to drink California wine or else go without wine. The Senator said he shared the Bible doctrine, "Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake."

The Senate paragraph was then agreed to. The paragraph on cherry juice, &c., was modified by the committee to include the House provision, "containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per cent. of alcohol."

On ginger ale, soda water, &c., the committee changed the wording from "other similar waters" to "beverages containing no alcohol."

Mr. Jones (Ark.) moved to reduce the rate on ginger ales, &c., in three-fourths-pint bottles, from 18 cents to 14 cents per dozen; rejected, 23—33.

Mr. Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) who had just returned, after an extended absence, cast his first tariff vote with the Republicans.

On mineral waters, Mr. Vest moved to strike out the entire paragraph and place these waters on the free list. He said many invalids were dependent upon the use of these waters. He presented a protest from leading physicians throughout the country against the duty. Mr. Vest's motion was rejected.

Mr. White moved to substitute the Wilson bill rates. Rejected.

The paragraph was then agreed to, with a committee proviso that all filled bottles shall have the character of their contents blown in the bottles.

Cotton Manufactures.

Schedule I, cotton manufactures, was then taken up. The first paragraph, (301,) cotton thread and yarn, was contested by Mr. Jones (Ark.) He spoke at length on the ability of the American manufacturer to compete against the foreign producer without high duties.

Mr. Mills (Texas) declared that every pound of cotton grown in this country could be manufactured in American factories if the elements of cotton production—dyes, machinery, coal, &c.—were not so heavily taxed.

Mr. Vest commended Republican Senators to the views of James G. Blaine, who he said was "the greatest apostle of protection that ever lived in the United States." Mr. Blaine, according to Mr. Vest, said in 1881 that there was no reason why the American cotton manufacturer could not compete with England for the cotton production of the world.

The debate, although on the first paragraph of the cotton schedule, took a wide range, covering the entire cotton question.

Mr. McLaurin (S. C.) renewed attention to the division among Democratic Senators on certain duties, including cotton, and defended his course as in line with Democratic principle and the Chicago platform.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) offered an amendment in the nature of a test of the entire cotton schedule, proposing the Wilson rates on cotton thread and yarns. Rejected, 20—30.

Mr. McEnery (La.) voted with the Republicans in the negative. The Democratic Senators—Bacon, Clay, McLaurin, and Lindsay—who had voted for a duty on raw cotton were in the affirmative on this motion to reduce the rate on manufactured cotton.

After this contest rapid progress was made on the cotton schedule, the paragraphs being agreed to as reported.

Amendments Offered and Rejected.

When Paragraphs 307 and 308 were reached, relating to cotton cloth from 200 to 300 threads to the square inch and cloth exceeding 300 threads, Mr. Jones moved to substitute the Wilson rates, which were about a half a cent a yard less. This brought out a speech from Mr. Butler (N. C.) against the bill as a class measure. Mr. Jones's amendment on cotton cloths was rejected, 18—27. Mr. Jones also moved to substitute the Wilson rates on handkerchiefs. Rejected.

Mr. Vest moved to reduce the duty on ready-made clothing, neckties, &c., from 50 per cent. ad valorem to 40 per cent. Rejected. He also moved to substitute 40 per cent. ad valorem for 9 cents and 25 per cent. ad valorem on cotton velvets. Rejected, 20—27.

Mr. Vest stated, as to the item of hose, shirts, drawers, &c., that the heavy duties were imposed on the low grade of goods used by the poor. Amendments proposed by him and Mr. Jones, embodying the Wilson rates, were rejected. That on stockings was defeated, 23—31.

On motion of Mr. Allison, Paragraph 317 was changed to exclude braids and gorings, inserting, suspenders, and braces, at 50 per cent., and to reduce the rate on labels for garments to 50 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Allison also proposed a new paragraph, 319½, with a view to meeting the duty heretofore imposed on raw cotton. He said the duty on raw cotton, if it remained in the bill, probably would require an entire overhauling of the cotton schedule at a later stage. The additional paragraph provides that on all cotton yarns finer than No. 10 single and the goods manufactured thereof, the duty shall be 10 per cent. in addition to the rate of the cotton schedule.

Mr. Vest said this was a direct result of the action in placing a duty on raw cotton. It was a part of the interdependent trust of the protective system. Mr. Vest declared that at the outset Mr. Aldrich had said the committee amendments reduced the House rates, while, under the influence of the caucus, these reductions were being abandoned and the House rates accepted.

Mr. Allison answered that history was repeating itself, and he recalled amid amusement the trouble over the Wilson bill.

Tillman Says What He Wants.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) said he was one of the Democrats voting for a duty on raw cotton. He avowed that he wanted the bill loaded as heavily as possible so as to disgust the people and have them "turn you out." If his Democratic associates could get any consolation by twitting him for voting for his section in this "general game of grab," well and good. As to the Republican Senators, he warned them that no tariff bill would bring prosperity which gave compensatory duties to the manufacturers out of the pockets of the people.

Mr. Allison's new paragraph, paving the way for compensatory rates on account of placing a duty on raw cotton, was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 26. The vote was a party one, the five Democrats—Bacon, Clay, McLaurin, McEnery, and Tillman—voting in the negative with their associates.

At 4:15, the cotton schedule having been completed, Mr. Allison agreed to lay aside the bill. An executive session was held before adjournment.

SILK IMPORTERS PROTEST.

Dealers in the Japanese and Chinese Products Ask Fair Treatment Under New Tariff.

The Association of Importers of Japanese and Chinese silks of this city, Samson Field, President, yesterday sent to Senator Thomas C. Platt, in Washington, a protest against what they consider unjust discrimination against their line of business. The protest says that the silk schedule, proposing a duty of $3 per pound on all goods in the piece containing 40 per cent. silk and over, and weighing over one-third of an ounce to the square yard, while fair on its face, is a cunningly devised method of discriminating against the silk production of Japan and China. Under this rate the handsome taffetas, gros grains, failles, and satins from Europe will be admitted under the saving clause of 50 per cent. ad valorem, while all the silks from Japan will be compelled to pay a rate equivalent to 75 per cent. ad valorem and over. Some of the lower grades of Chinese pongees will be dutiable as high as 770 per cent.

These silks can not be made in this country. They must be made by hand, the silk being of such an inferior character that it can not be worked on power looms. Consequently they do not enter into competition with domestic manufactures. They are not a luxury used by the rich, but on account of the low price are more popular with the poorer class.

"The paramount object of the tariff is revenue," the protest concludes, "and the secondary object protection. To a close observer it is apparent that these positions have been reversed in the silk schedule. The rate as given above will prohibit the importation of many, if not all, lines of Japanese and Chinese silks, and the only advantage gained will be extreme protection to a few favored individuals, with no benefit to the Government in the way of revenue, and a great imposition will be perpetrated upon the public in general."

Tax on Personal Baggage.

Special Treasury Agent G. F. Cross, who is in charge of the Custom House staff of Treasury Agents, Inspectors, and employes, has sent to Washington a report on personal baggage that will be considered with reference to the new Tariff bill. Mr. Cross's report is adverse to exempting travelers' baggage from duty. Such importations have an annual value of $37,000,000 at this port alone. Their examination entails much labor and at least holds out temptation to both the passengers and the Customs Officers. The Senate Committee on Finance eliminated from the Dingley bill the provision that $100 worth of personal baggage should be exempt from duty.

CANADIAN FISH LAWS.

Niagara County Anglers' Club Appeal for a Modification in Vain.

LOCKPORT,

YACHT RACE UNFINISHED

Very Little Wind at the Annual Regatta of the New York Yacht Club Yesterday.

THE EMERALD GIVES IT UP

At Nine O'Clock Last Night the Colonia, Vigilant, and Wasp Were Becalmed About Two Miles North of the Southwest Spit.

The New York Yacht Club was very unfortunate in the matter of weather yesterday. The annual regatta was sailed, and while a brilliant day's sport was not expected from the yachts entered, a pleasant outing was anticipated by the members of the club and their guests. The weather, however, was as bad as it could be from a yachting point of view, and the yachts, with the exception of the 30-footers, after drifting out to the lightships, were unable to get back.

When the Regatta Committee left them at 9 o'clock last night, the Colonia, Vigilant, and Wasp were about two miles north of the Southwest Spit becalmed. The tide was flooding, and their owners intended to stay out until the contests were ended. There is no time limit for the New York Yacht Club races, so the first boat in will win, no matter how long it takes to sail the race.

Emerald Gives Up.

The Emerald gave up the contest at 7 o'clock. She was then several minutes astern of the Colonia.

The entries, with the exception of the Colonia and Emerald and the thirty-footers, were a mixed lot, and so the Regatta Committee put them all in one class, each boat being in cruising trim. These boats were the Wasp, Eclipse, Syce, Choctaw, and Norota. The Vigilant raced against the Bedouin, and the old boat was given a double time allowance.

After waiting for the wind and the yachts, the preparatory signal for the sloops was given at 11:45 A. M., and ten minutes later they were sent off. They came down on the port tack close hauled. Choctaw, with J. Montgomery Strong at the wheel, was the first over, at 11:58:23. The Wasp, steered by H. F. Lippitt, was next, at 11:58:49, and L. J. Callanan's Eclipse third, at 11:59:17. The Vigilant just saved a handicap crossing at 11:59:59. The Bedouin, Syce, and Norota were handicapped.

The last three and Eclipse made a short hitch out to the east, and then, with the others, were able to lay their course to the Southwest Spit. The Vigilant took the lead at 12:45, and shortly afterward a nice breeze struck in from the west. The times taken at the spit were: Vigilant, 1:33:10; Wasp, 1:35:40; Syce, 1:42:00; Bedouin, 1:50:20; Choctaw, 1:57:00, and Norota, 1:57:30.

Ran to the Bell Buoy.

Booms were eased to port and spinnakers and balloon jib topsails broken out, and the yachts ran to the bell buoy off the point of the Hook. There they divided into two sections, the Vigilant and Bedouin going to the Sandy Hook Lightship and the others to the Scotland Lightship. The Wasp led her division, and turned the Scotland at 2:27:00. Syce followed at 2:35:15. The wind hauled to the north of west, and Vigilant and Bedouin had a jibe over. The Vigilant turned the Sandy Hook ship at 3:37:30 and the Bedouin at 4:00:00.

The wind got very light, and all made slow progress back to the point of the Hook. Wasp reached the bell buoy at 5:15:00, and Vigilant at 5:23:45. The others were far behind. The wind died out altogether and then came in puffs from the north. Wasp turned the spit buoy at 5:47:00, and Vigilant at 5:53:20. From there they tried to drift home with the tide.

The schooners were started at noon. J. Rogers Maxwell put the Emerald over the line first at 12:00:10, but "Charley" Barr pinched the Colonia in to windward of the "Pride of Bay Ridge," and crossed at 12:01:04. The Colonia was able to lay her course to the spit, but the Emerald had to take a short hitch to keep off the west bank. At the spit they were timed: Colonia, 1:38:20; Emerald, 1:46:10. With all kites flying, they ran to the bell buoy and then on to the Sandy Hook Lightship. When half way out the wind hauled northerly and spinnakers had to be taken in, booms jibed over, and spinnakers set on the port side. The times at the lightship were: Colonia, 3:39:15; Emerald, 3:51:30.

Around the Lightship.

They jibed around the lightship and reached on the starboard tack back to the Hook. Then the wind shifted to northwest by north. This held for a short time, and just before 5 it changed to northeast, giving them a reach to the spit. At the bell buoy the times were: Colonia, 5:21:00; Emerald, 5:26:00. The Colonia turned the spit at 5:46:15, and then the wind died out again and she tried to drift home.

The thirty-footers are not officially recognized by the club, but as several are owned by members of the club, a special race was arranged for them. They were given a preparatory signal at 12:10, and were to sail over a triangular course, sixteen miles in length, going first to Old Orchard Shoal Light, then to the Southwest Spit, and then home. At 12:15 the starting signal was given, and the Hera, with Ralph N. Ellis at the stick, went over the line almost with the signal. H. B. Duryea, shot the Vaquero over just to leeward of the Hera, and then came Wawa, handled by C. F. Lanzelere, and Musme, sailed by George Church. They were all close hauled, and it was a beat to the Orchard Shoal Light. When near the light the wind hauled to the west, and Hera, rapidly improving her position, turned first at 1:57:30. The others were timed: Wawa, 2:08:50, Musme, 2:09:10; Vaquero, 2:10:30.

Hera Wins the Race.

It was a reach on the starboard to the Spit, but the wind was very fluky all the way to the finish. The Hera continued to improve her position, and finally won the race by 1 hour 58 minutes 20 seconds. The Wawa was second, beating the Musme 30 seconds. The Vaquero went aground between the Hospital Islands, and gave up the race.

The starters, their lengths, owners, and the times of the thirty-footers follow:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	Winner
Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	91.47	Withdrew

SLOOPS—CLASS G—RACING TRIM.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	93.00	*Winner
Bedouin, J. Murray Mitchell	72.55	....

SLOOPS—MIXED CLASS—CRUISING CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	95.08	....
Wasp, H. F. Lippitt	54.97	*Winner
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	*Second
Choctaw, J. M. Strong	46.13	....
Norota, D. B. Burnham	41.89	....

SLOOPS—THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	5:45:30	5:30:30
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	7:43:50	7:28:50
Musme, J. Macdonough	7:44:20	7:29:20
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	Withdrew.	

*Probable.

Quite a large fleet of yachts was out to see the start, and followed the boats out to Sandy Hook. Among these were Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, Rear Commodore August Belmont's Mineola, H. M. Flagler's Alicia, Charles Fleischman's Hiawatha, A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, John R. Drexel's Sultana, Miss S. De Forest Day's Scythian, Miss Eloise L. Breese's Elsa, Vice Commodore F. F. Adams's Sachem, Commodore H. C. Rouse's Iroquois, H. C. Ward's Clytie, Jefferson Hogan's Cavalier, A. C. James's Coronet, J. Coughlin's Flying Cloud, J. F. Betts's Sybilla, E. Luckenback's Now Then, J. Alexandre's Sappho, Lloyd Phoenix's Intrepid, W. R. Sand's Nirvana, Rear Commodore E. S. Hatch's Huron, Rear Commodore B. M. Whitlock's Hildegarde.

GUESTS ON THE CEPHEUS.

Members of the Club and Their Friends at the Regatta.

Following its usual custom, the New York Yacht Club provided the commodious steamboat Cepheus for its members and their guests to accompany the racing yachts over the course. This steamboat was in charge of Secretary J. V. S. Oddie and Treasurer F. W. T. Hurst, and left Pier No. 1 North River at 10:15 A. M. A string orchestra discoursed music during the day, and an elaborate luncheon was served from noon until 3 P. M. at small tables placed on the lower deck and in the main saloon.

The unpromising weather of the early morning doubtless had its effect in diminishing the expected number of members and guests and the Cepheus was only comfortably filled with people when she left the pier. The same dubious weather also prevented the ladies present from wearing other than traveling or rainy-day costumes, and dark capes and mackintoshes and unadorned hats were in evidence instead of the gay colors and light dresses usually associated with the June regatta day. Rain fell lightly during the trip down the bay to the starting point, and the upper decks of the steamboat were deserted. The fleet of racing and attendant yachts, both steam and sail, clustered around the stakeboat before the race started presented a beautiful and attractive sight, and as the Cepheus steamed around among them the people on her decks shouted greetings to their friends on the surrounding yachts. Commodore Morgan's party on the Corsair included Fleet Surgeon M. G. Asch, Fleet Capt. J. Beavor Webb, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Wright, and Vice Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

After the slow sail down the bay in the light and feeble breeze to the Southwest Spit, luncheon was enjoyed on the Cepheus, and was accompanied by the popping of corks and general hilarity. The health of the owners of the three leading yachts at the point, Wasp, Vigilant, and Colonia, was drunk, and satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which Colonia was redeeming her bad luck in the Atlantic Yacht Club race of Tuesday. Luncheon was finished before the Cepheus reached Sandy Hook Lightship, and every one crowded on deck to see Vigilant and Colonia round the lightship and start for home. As it was now almost a flat calm and the afternoon was waning, the Cepheus turned her prow homeward and landed her passengers at Pier 1 at 5:30 P. M., after an uneventful but enjoyable day. Much disappointment was felt and expressed at the light wind, which made the race unexciting.

Among those on the Cepheus were Edward Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards Ficken, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mr. Church, Miss Church, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McKim, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Edward Wells, Miss Sarah Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rutherfurd, Miss Rutherfurd, Mrs. Franklin W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, the Misses Ficken, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, and Messrs. Alonzo Jones, J. G. Beresford, W. Rokenbaugh, Roosevelt Schuyler, J. Forbes-Leith, John Hunter, George Stuart Smith, F. Duryea, S. Schenck, John Brown, and S. Fisher.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, June 17.—Sloop yacht Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., with the thirty-footer Veda in tow, left tonight for New York. The Veda is to be raced on the Sound next week. Sloop yacht Valkyrie, owned by H. L. Houston, and yawl Monitecho, owned by A. L. Tompkins, are at anchor to-night.

A Yacht by Rail from Chicago.

The Vencedor, ex-Commodore Gillig's fin-keel lake yacht, arriving here Tuesday afternoon on two flat cars from Chicago, is intended to sail in the Larchmont Yacht Club's regatta to-morrow. She was originally built to defend the lake championship, but was beaten by the Canadians in a series of international races last Fall.

CORNELL HAS A FAST CREW.

Did an Exhibition Mile Yesterday—Observations on the Work in the Other Boats.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—Coach Courtney ordered his three crews into their boats to-night to do an exhibition mile for Dr. Walter Peet, the well-known coach and rowing expert, and the mile proved to be a magnificent exhibition of speed, indicating that the crew which beats Cornell must be a remarkably fast one. The rowing was characterized by spirit and snap. The time was 4 minutes 15 seconds, and allowing 16 seconds for the distance not rowed at the start gives the very fast time of 4:34.

The Harvard crews have had a very easy day. Examinations kept them from rowing in the morning, and this evening the 'Varsity took a pull of only about two miles. It looks somewhat as if Lehmann had got the crew down fine and is now working them moderately for the fear of their going stale.

The advent of Cornell has frightened Columbia. Coach Cowles saw the Ithacans row to-day, and it is said that the blue and white eight is on the eve of a big strike up. There was one change in the boat this evening, Lewis being taken out of No. 3 seat and Elmer being put in his place. There were changes in the Freshmen boat, too, Rionda, who has been sick, going back to No. 3. Gardner was moved to bow, and Mortimer was taken out.

The Columbia crews had a very hard day, for Cowles made each of them row fully twenty miles.

The 'Varsity rowed a mile against time this evening. Their time was not given out, but it is no secret that it was nearly a minute slower than that made by Cornell. Before that they had a brush of two and a half miles with the freshmen. The youngsters had half a length the best of the 'Varsity at the start, and finished that much ahead of them, the 'Varsity having lost about two lengths through erratic steering.

500-YARD RECORD BROKEN.

Burke Lowers Myers's Time by a Fifth of a Second at Boston.

BOSTON, June 17.—For seventeen years the 500-yard record has been unbroken. To-day Tom Burke lowered it just one-fifth of a second.

The 500-yard record of 58 seconds made by L. E. Myers, one of the greatest runners that ever stepped on the track, has stood the test of ambitious record breakers since 1880, and it was left for Burke to supplant the time with 57 4-5 seconds. The conditions were almost perfect for the accomplishment of Burke's task, as the track was at its best, and the only disadvantage under which he had to labor was facing the light wind that blew against him for half the distance. The track was carefully measured, and found to be at least three feet beyond the actual distance, so that Burke's feat is all the more to his credit. That the record will be accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union there is no question, as competent officials acted as timers.

Women's Lawn Tennis Championship.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The third day's play in the women's championship lawn tennis tournament, which was continued this afternoon at Wissahickon Heights, was spoiled by wet courts and frequent showers.

The scores of the day's play follow:

Championship Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson, New York, beat Miss Kathleen Atkinson, New York, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Carrie Neely, Chicago, against Miss Edith Kenderdine, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—2, (unfinished.)

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Maud Banks and B. C. Griffiths beat Miss Arnold and C. C. Sichel, 6—1, 6—0. Final Round—Miss Maud Banks and B. C. Griffiths against Miss Laura Hensen and D. L. Magruder, 7—7, (unfinished.)

Consolation Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. Frank Edwards against Miss Marie Wimer, 7—5, 5—3, (unfinished.)

BANK TO GO OUT OF BUSINESS.

Mercantile National of Hartford to Wind Up Its Affairs.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—It is announced to-day that the Mercantile National Bank will go out of the banking business. A committee will call a meeting of all the stockholders, to wind up the affairs of the bank. The bank has deposits amounting to $325,000; the amount due other banks is $190,000; cash assets, $312,000; bills receivable, $700,000. The liabilities including capital $500,000, aggregate about $1,015,000, and the assets, as shown above, amount to $1,012,000. The bank was organized in 1854, and did a State banking business until 1865, when it became a National bank.

A PREACHER MURDERER.

Tried for Killing One Man, He Confesses Killing Two Others.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 17.—A special from Paintsville, Ky., says:

Washington Craft, the Primitive Baptist minister on trial in the Floyd Circuit Court for the murder of Londell Higgins, fourteen years ago, was placed on the witness stand to-day. He denied killing Higgins, but on cross-examination broke down and admitted killing his uncle, Wiley Craft, and William Cook fifteen years ago. Craft has long been suspected of killing these men.

RACING SUBURBAN HORSES

Seven of Them Were Tried Out Yesterday in Two of the Races at the Gravesend Track.

BEN BRUSH DEFEATED BELMAR

Havoc, Who Is a "Tip" for Tuesday's Big Race, Was Beaten by On Deck—Western Plungers Won About $50,000 When Free Lance Defeated Harry Reed.

It was a sort of trial day for a lot of the Suburban horses at the Brooklyn race track yesterday, and interest centred chiefly in these races, although they were not of the stake events. Havoc, who has been a sort of a tip for the big race and has been having a special preparation for it, was pretty well tried out in the second race, which was a run at the Suburban distance, a mile and a quarter. Havoc had 112 pounds up, ten more than he will be required to carry in the big race of Tuesday next, yet was beaten by On Deck, who is one of the uncertain three-year-olds, but who, after the fine race he ran at Morris Park, was generally supposed to be about as good as any of them. On Deck was giving Havoc 14 pounds according to the scale, so that if yesterday's race was the best that Havoc can do, his chances for the big race do not appear to be particularly rosy. But he will surely be a starter. He was beaten but a half length in 2:09¼, and with the 10 pounds that he will have off in the big race he may make a better showing than many suspect him capable of doing, for Mr. Boyle, who handles him, is a very capable sort of a trainer.

Semper Ego, Maurice, and Jefferson, all of whom are entered in the Suburban, were starters in this same race, and Semper Ego turned out the best of the lot, as he finished in third place, while the rest were beaten off. Peep o' Day was the favorite for the race, but in company with Havoc made all the running for a mile. Then he found that the pace had been too hot for him, and he fell to the rear. In the stretch Thorpe, who had been riding a very patient race with On Deck, came with a rush, and passing the tired Peep o' Day and Semper Ego, caught Havoc at the last sixteenth pole. The pair had a lively brush to the finish, On Deck managing to get the decision by a neck. Havoc was a couple of lengths in front of Semper Ego, close to whom was his stable companion, Rondo, with the rest of the field trailing home.

Ben Brush's Easy Victory.

The fifth race brought out three other Suburban horses—Ben Brush, Belmar, and The Swain—in a dash of a mile, Tinge and Storm King making up the field of starters, in which Ben Brush was a favorite. He had five pounds less than he will have to carry in the Suburban, while Belmar had within a pound of the weight he will then carry. The Swain will have eleven pounds less than he carried yesterday if he starts in the Suburban. Ben Brush was certainly up to his best form yesterday, for he won the race with quite a lot to spare, in 1:41¾, and made the rest of the lot look like very common cattle.

Belmar's performance was a very unsatisfactory one, for the gray horse would not try in the early stages of the race, and when the field swung into the back stretch he was a dozen lengths behind the lot, for whom Storm King made the pace for about three-quarters of a mile. Ben Brush was up with the leader at the last, and when Storm King collapsed he went on and won about as he pleased. After about half the distance had been covered, Belmar took it into his head to run kindly, and then he showed that he had a lot of speed, for he overtook the others handily enough and was well up to Ben Brush at the finish. Had the race been a quarter of a mile further it is possible that Sloane would have been able to have landed the horse a winner, for the further he went the better Belmar liked it, and had the race been a mile and a quarter a run he might have done the trick much as Montana did it when he won the Suburban, after being out of it at the end of the mile. The Swain was a very poor third, and it hardly looks as if he was a possibility for any part of the Suburban next Tuesday.

Both of the stakes on the card furnished surprises for the general run of racegoers. In the Roslyn for two-year-olds, Handball, who was a hot favorite, was beaten by O. H. P. Belmont's colt Great Bend, who was at 10 to 1 in the betting. Handball might have been doomed to defeat in any event, but Simms made that defeat certain by running the horse into the ground in the first three furlongs in an effort to keep up with Briar Sweet, a full brother to the very speedy Dr. Hasbrouck. Briar Sweet's burst of speed was a flash in the pan, and he was out of the contest at the end of a half mile. Then Handball had to stand off a rush by Swango, and when he had him beaten had to try and prevent the winning rush of Great Bend. That was one too much for him, however, and so he was beaten.

Western Men Win Thousands.

The other stake, the Myrtle, at a mile and a sixteenth, was won by Free Advice after a hard fight with Harry Reed. The victory of this Western horse gave the shrewd crowd of Western speculators, led by Col. Applegate and Riley Grannan, and backed up by Henry Harris of Brooklyn, a chance to take several thousand dollars out of the ring. They did not back Free Advice until just at the end of the speculation, when the layers had begun to offer 10 and 12 to 1 against the horse. Then the "educated money" began to come in, and it kept coming until the horses were started for the race, and the odds were driven down to 5 to 1. It was estimated that the Free Advice party cleared up about $60,000 in their bets there and in the pool rooms in the West where the horse was also backed on telegraphic orders.

Gelsha won the opening race very cleverly for Arthur White. The favorite, Lady Ashley, finished a poor third to White's filly and Elleen D., against which latter 10 to 1 for a place was laid all about the ring.

A hurdle race at two miles brought the day's sport to a close, seven taking part, though the contest narrowed down to one between Kilkenny and Forget. The former had enough speed in the final brush on the flat to land the major part of the purse, beating Forget by a scant length. These two and Flushing and Brown Red made a good showing over the sticks, though of the rest, the least said the better.

Details of the racing with the order in which the horses finished with the betting against each of the starters are given herewith:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second, and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

1—Gelsha, Arthur White's ch. f., by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 99 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Eileen D., W. C. Daly's br. f., 94, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Lady Ashley, C. D. McCoy's b. f., 102, 2 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Juda, 114, Storm Queen, 99, 10 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Edgemere, 104, 50 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $800, of which $150 to second, and $50 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09¾.

1—On Deck, Arthur White's ch. c., by Whistle Jacket-Semper Paratus, 3 years, 109 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Thorpe)
2—Havoc, J. E. Seagram's b. h., 5, 112, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 4, 112, 4 to 1.....(Taral)

Rondo, 106½, 4 to 1, (Sherrer;) Peep o' Day, 118, 5 to 2, (Hamilton;) Doggett, 118, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Jefferson, 91, 30 to 1, (Maher,) and Maurice, 116, 15 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Roslyn Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Great Bend, O. H. P. Belmont's ch. c., by St. Blaise-Susquehanna, 115 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Martin)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 122, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
3—Swango, T. P. Hayes's b. c., 115, 8 to 1.....(Slowie)

Mirthful, 115, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Briar Sweet, 112, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Blueaway, 122, 8 to 1, (Thorpe;) Mont d'Or, 115, 20 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Laudemann, 115, 8 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Myrtle Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.

1—Free Advice, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., by Leonatus-Eva S., 5 years, 107 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sherrer)
2—Harry Reed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 5, 108, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 4, 113, 5 to 2.....(Taral)
4—Intermission, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 4, 103, 5 to 2.....(Sloane)

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

1—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Bramble-Roseville, 4 years, 118 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Sims)
2—Belmar, G. E. Smith's gr. h., 5, 120, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. h., 5, 108, 15 to 1.....(Van Kuren)

Storm King, 106½, 10 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Tinge, 113, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Two miles over eight hurdles. Time—3:48¾.

1—Kilkenny, M. Chamblet's br. h., by Darebin-Katrine, aged, 148 pounds, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Veach)
2—Forget, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. f., 4, 150, even money and 1 to 3.....(English)
3—Flushing, James Corbett's ch. g., 6, 154, 4 to 1.....(Black)

Tuxedo, 150, 10 to 1, (Owens;) Brown Red, 142, 10 to 1, (Mara;) Counsellor Howe, 144, 10 to 1, (Allmark,) and Alakuma, 130, 10 to 1, (Hider,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by three parts of a length; ten lengths between second and third.

AT THE LATONIA TRACK.

The Himyar Stakes Won Easily by Ornament From Boanerges.

LATONIA, Ky., June 17.—The Himyar Stakes, which is the next in importance to the Derby, was run at Latonia this afternoon. Ornament and Boanerges were the only starters. The track was slow, but sloppy going did not interfere with Ornament's chances, as he won in the same easy manner in which he captured the Latonia Derby. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six and a half furlongs. Buck Fonso, 88 pounds, (Dupee,) 4 to 1, won; Peggy, 88, (T. Burns,) 13 to 5 and even, second; Jamboree, 105, (James,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:24½. Prudent, Marie C., Marie Dudley, Guillotine, Redene, Patsy, and Sir Count also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Annie M., 103 pounds, (Morrison,) 8 to 1, won; Rheinstrom, 93, (Nutt,) 5 to 1 and even, second; Balkline, 110, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:24. Robinson, Miss Ross, T. W. W., and Sim W. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and sixteenth. Banquo II., 89 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, won; Lord Zeni, 102, (Morrison,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Sharon, 98, (Gleason,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Geyser, Countess Irma, and Faunette also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Himyar Stakes. Mile and a furlong. Ornament, 129 pounds, (Clayton,) 7 to 20, won; Boanerges, 122, (Morrison,) 3 to 1, second. Time—1:57¼. Only two starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Lady of the West, 105, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 5, won; Miss C., 104, (R. Isom,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Azucarna, 104, (C. Reiff,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Bremen, Corella, and Elsie M. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six and a half furlongs. J. Walter, 95 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, won; Protus, 103, (Hart,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Pouting, 98, (R. Isom,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:24¾. Satyr, Con Reagan, Mundon, La Wanda, and Filibuster also ran.

Special Race Cars for Club Members.

During the racing at the Coney Island Jockey Club track a car for the exclusive use of members of the club and ladies accompanying them will be attached to the special parlor-car train leaving Thirty-fourth Street at 1 P. M. On Suburban Day two such special cars will be reserved. These cars will be attached to the parlor-car train on the return trip. Admission to these reserved cars can be had by the presentation of the Coney Island Club membership badge.

PERSIMMON WINS AT ASCOT.

Prince of Wales Receives an Ovation When His Horse Captures the Gold Cup.

ASCOT HEATH, England, June 17.—The weather upon this the third day's racing was fine and breezy. The royal procession was brilliant, and included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Victoria of Wales, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, and Grand Duke Cyril of Russia.

The United States special envoy to the Queen's jubilee, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Reid, Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, who will represent the United States Navy at the jubilee, Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, and the staff of the United States Embassy were present in the royal inclosure. The event of the day was the race for the Gold Cup, which was won by Persimmon, the favorite, and the property of the Prince of Wales. Persimmon won the Derby last year.

The Gold Cup is valued at 1,000 sovereigns, with 3,000 sovereigns in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 700 sovereigns and the third 300 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-olds and upward.

Four horses ran, starting at the cup post, going once around, about two miles and a half.

Mr. Richard Croker's Rhoda B. ran second in the race for the New Stakes, Mr. H. McCalmont's chestnut colt Fiorio Rubattino being first.

This race is of 10 sovereigns each, with 1,000 sovereigns added, for two-year-olds, the second to receive 10 per cent. and the third to receive 5 per cent. of the whole stakes.

Six horses ran over the Two-Year-Old Course, (five furlongs and 136 yards,) the following being the result in detail:

Mr. H. McCalmont's ch. c. Fiorio Rubattino, by Florentine, out of Wealth.....1
Richard Croker's br. f. Rhoda B., by Hanover, out of Margerine.....2
Lucknow.....3

The first year of the the Thirty-fifth New Biennial Stakes was won by the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's brown gelding Saridia.

The race is of 15 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 500 sovereigns added, for two and three year olds, the second horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes.

Mr. Fairie's bay colt Eager won the Rous Memorial Stakes.

This race is of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit to the Rous Memorial Fund, with 1,000 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes.

The royal party was received with unexampled enthusiasm on its arrival as Ascot. Vast, surging crowds filled the course, and people cheered themselves hoarse in welcoming the Prince and Princess of Wales and those who accompanied them to the races.

The scene after Persimmon won was memorable. The resounding roar of cheers echoed to the bounds of the vast heath, and hats, handkerchiefs, sunshades, &c., were waved everywhere, the grand stands, coaches, and the lawn presenting a really wonderful scene. The Prince of Wales was much moved.

The Prince of Wales on returning from Ascot received a popular ovation from large crowds that gathered at the railway station and lined the route to Marlborough House.

CRICKETERS AT SUSSEX.

Gentlemen of Philadelphia Have the Advantage in the Game.

BRIGHTON, England, June 17.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven of Sussex opened here to-day.

The first wicket of the visitors, who won the toss and went to the bat, went down for 17 runs. Capt. Patterson was the first man out. He scored 4 runs.

The scoring was slow until the three first wickets had fallen, and then Lester and King increased the rate of scoring, and Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous Anglo-Indian cricketer, was put on the bowling, but the Americans severely punished Ranjitsinhji's best efforts, and at luncheon time had scored 114 runs, Lester being not out for 49 and King not out for 30.

The ninth wicket, that of Cregar, who did not score, went down for 212 as the American total, and the Philadelphia cricketers were all out for 216 runs in their first innings.

The first two wickets for Sussex went down for 10 runs, the second being that of Prince Ranjitsinhji, who was expected to make a phenomenal score against the bowling of the Americans. He was bowled for a duck's egg—otherwise not a solitary run—by J. P. King of the Belmont Cricket Club, the best fast bowler of the Philadelphia team.

Sussex was all out for 46 runs.

At the close of play to-day the Sussex eleven had scored 12 runs for one wicket in their second innings.

CLEVELAND WAS SHUT OUT

The New Yorks Played a Magnificent Fielding Game, and Meekin Kept the Hits Scattered.

HOLMES'S PHENOMENAL CATCH

Cincinnati and Boston Won the Other League Games Played Yesterday—Games at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Prevented by Rain—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	32	9	.780
Boston	32	12	.727
Cincinnati	27	16	.628
New York	23	17	.575
Philadelphia	24	22	.522
Cleveland	22	21	.512
Brooklyn	22	22	.500
Pittsburg	20	22	.476
Louisville	17	26	.395
Chicago	17	28	.378
Washington	15	26	.366
St. Louis	8	38	.174

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—New York, 5; Cleveland, 0.
At Brooklyn—Cincinnati, 9; Brooklyn, 1.
At Boston—Boston, 19; Chicago, 7.
At Philadelphia—No game; rain.
At Baltimore—No game; rain.
At Washington—No game; rain.

To-day's Games.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.
Chicago in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.

There was what turfmen call a surprising reversal of form yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The Clevelands, who had found it so easy to defeat the New Yorks the day before, were defeated by the score of 5 to 0. The Clevelands suffered the first shut-out made on the local grounds this year.

The game was one of the most interesting contests played at the Polo Grounds this year. In the matter of weather, it was a gloomy day. Banks of murky, gray clouds obscured the sun, and at intervals there were slight showers of rain. The threatening weather kept the attendance down, and there were only about 2,000 persons on the grounds when play began.

Joyce tried out Seymour and Meekin before the game, and decided to send Meekin in to do the twirling. The wisdom of his choice was proved as soon as the game began, for the veteran was in excellent trim, and though he was hit rather freely, he kept the hits well scattered. He used excellent judgment, and pitched a fast, heady game.

The first two men up for Cleveland—Burkett and Childs—made singles off his delivery. Sockalexis, who followed, struck out, and Wallace and Tebeau followed suit. This put the crowd on edge, and inspired the New Yorks with a feeling of confidence that never left them during the game. The home team made their runs in three innings—the first, fifth, and sixth. Van Haltren, the first man up, sent a slashing line drive into the left field ropes and sprinted around to third on the hit. Tiernan's infield drive brought him racing across the plate, but "Silent Mike" was caught at first. Joyce duplicated Van Haltren's three-bagger to left field, but didn't score, because Davis struck out, and Burkett caught Gleason's soaring hit.

"Immense William" Clark started the fun in the fifth inning when he sent the ball into left centre for two bases. Holmes's red-hot single to second brought him home. Holmes sneaked down to second. Wallace assisted Tebeau to put Meekin out at first. Then Van Haltren planked out a single to left, pushing Holmes around to third. The speedy Californian made his usual neat steal of second. Holmes scored on Tiernan's fly out to Burkett, and Van Haltren came up to third. A wild pitch by Young scored Van Haltren. Joyce went down on a fly to Tebeau.

In the seventh, Davis singled, and stretched it to two bases on Childs's poor throw. He came home a moment later on Warner's twisting liner past McKean for a single. This ended the run-getting for the home team.

The New Yorks played a magnificent fielding game, and, although the visitors made base hits in profusion, they couldn't get a run. Nor could they hit the ball when hits were most necessary. On several occasions when a run meant from one to two runs, Meekin by the very best kind of pitching, retired the side and prevented the runs. Warner, who caught, played as usual, a splendid game, and got as many put-outs to his credit as did Clark at first base. Joyce's work at third was of a first-class order, and his three-bagger in the first inning made him solid with the crowd.

Sockalexis didn't do any effective stick work yesterday. In the first inning, with two men on bases, and when a hit would have meant at least one run, he struck out. Again in the ninth, with one man on base, he struck out and retired the side.

The features of the game were Burkett's batting, his five times at bat netting him four safe hits, and Holmes's phenomenal running catch of Tebeau's long drive in the seventh, retiring the side with the bases were full. Had the hit been a safe one, it was good for at least two runs.

A postponed game with Cleveland will be played off to-day. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	3	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	0	1	3	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	0	1	4	0
Warner, c.	0	1	8	0	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0	0
Holmes, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Meekin, p.	0	2	0	1	1

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cleveland—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

OPEN THE DOORS OF THE SENATE.

There is no possible good reason for the annexation of Hawaii. What are the bad ones?

On the part of the adventurers who have seized the Government of the islands the immediate motive is plain enough. On the one hand they live in terror of the time when they shall be unable to hold down the great body of the population which is opposed to them. On the other, they are threatened with a loss of the admission, duty free, of Hawaiian sugar to American markets. The advocates of American sugar-growing interests, and especially the champions of high protection for beet sugar, seek the annulment of the reciprocity treaty. Three times now the provision of the Tariff bill relating to that matter has been reached, and each time the Republican leaders have been forced to defer it. Strenuous efforts have been made to reach an agreement and have wholly failed. The Hawaiians saw that there was very grave danger of losing the privilege, which has been very valuable, and which in the present condition of the sugar industry throughout the world may well be absolutely indispensable to them. It is easy enough, therefore, to see why the little band of the rulers of Hawaii should be ready to offer annexation again.

But why did the Administration accept it?

Mr. McKINLEY, taking up Republican rule at Washington where Mr. HARRISON left it, could not have forgotten the last act of Mr. HARRISON, the Hawaiian annexation scheme, when he said, in his inaugural address: "We must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression." Secretary SHERMAN, fresh from the preparation of his autobiography, cannot have lost from even his failing memory the page on which he wrote: "If my life is prolonged, I will do all I can to add to the strength and prosperity of the United States, but nothing to extend its limits or to add new dangers by acquisition of foreign territory." And within a few weeks the President in sending Mr. SEWALL to Honolulu imposed upon that gentleman the sternest prohibition of all attempt, direct or indirect, to advance the plans with which his name had been associated. We have every reason to believe that up to a month since the personal feeling of Mr. McKINLEY and his view of public duty were totally opposed to any such enterprise as has now been rushed into the Senate. All his instincts and desires were in the direction of safe and prudent policy at home and abroad. He desired, he fairly longed for, the respect and confidence of the sober and right-minded among his countrymen. What is it, who is it, that has induced him suddenly and in the dark to commit the Government to this monstrous departure from its ancient and essential policy, the abominable scheme for throwing down the bulwarks Providence provided against foreign entanglement and possible war?

The only definite theory we have seen advanced comes from his friends. The correspondent of The Tribune telegraphs that the treaty was sent in solely to save the sugar schedule of the Senate caucus, which those interested in the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty threatened to overthrow. "In the view of the Administration," says the correspondent, "a public notice to Congress and the country that a treaty of annexation has been concluded will put an end at once to all differences in the Senate over the expediency of continuing or denouncing the present Hawaiian reciprocity convention. By this means a source of irritation in Republican councils in the Senate will be summarily removed, and the success of the caucus sugar schedule guaranteed beyond question." And this he calls "an urgent political necessity."

Let us see what created this "necessity." The Senate sugar schedule is coupled with the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. The latter is opposed by the Hawaiians. Why is it insisted on? Because at present the Sugar Trust desires it. "The agitation in Washington," says President SPRECKELS of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company in his annual report, "for the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is instigated by the Sugar Trust." "The real instigator of the fight against Hawaiian sugar is the Sugar Trust." The Senate sugar schedule could be saved, then, without annexation, by letting the reciprocity treaty alone. This, on the facts so far as known, the Sugar Trust would not allow. Hence the "urgent political necessity" for annexation.

If this explanation really explained, it would be most discreditable to the Senate and to the Administration. But why should the Sugar Trust insist on a duty on Hawaiian sugar and be satisfied with annexation, which would abolish all duties? To this question there are two plausible answers. One is that with actual annexation and by the great power the Trust has in the politics of the United States it may expect to control the islands. The other is that the Hawaiian politicians are to be induced to withdraw opposition to the sugar schedule by a promise of annexation which may or may not be kept. The whole theory of The Tribune correspondent is, as we have said, discreditable to all concerned. But it is positively the only one that has been suggested by any one likely to be in the confidence of the Administration. Were it advanced by opponents it would be offensive and insulting. It is certainly not less damaging when put forward by a journal which may fairly claim to speak by authority.

Meanwhile, let the Senate open its doors. So momentous a measure as this must not be consummated in secret. We do not know the strength of the opponents of the treaty. But a half dozen determined and faithful men could compel a public debate. They could talk off a decision for the rest of this session and all of the next if necessary. Compel open doors and the people will do the rest.

LET US HEAR FROM THE OTHER BOROUGHS.

It is time for Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond to join in the work of the Citizens' Union. It was appropriate that the movement should have its origin in New York, where more than half the vote will be cast. The New York organization has laid a solid foundation. It has awakened the people. It has presented the issues of the campaign. It has brought out the candidate. The voters of the other boroughs who are in sympathy with its purposes must now give breadth and volume to the movement by forming auxiliary organizations.

It has been a fortunate and well-directed canvass. The meeting of Tuesday evening was managed, or managed itself, with a degree of skill that would do credit to the most experienced tacticians of politics. The result was perfectly satisfactory to those who favored and those who opposed an immediate nomination. Mr. Low is, in effect, nominated. Yet the choice of the Union has been indicated in such an informal manner that Republican pride is not hurt, and Mr. PLATT'S organization is free to indorse or nominate in its own good time. It might even steal a march on the Citizens' Union and make Low the Republican candidate by an early convention. The beginning is auspicious.

The present need is for that expression of a widespread public desire for Mr. Low's nomination which he has made the condition of his acceptance. That desire ought to be not less keen in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond than in New York itself. Brooklyn in particular should speak out soon and with enthusiasm. SETH LOW is her son. He has been her Mayor. It is no slight compliment to her that the Citizens' Union, composed wholly of New York men, should have chosen as their candidate for first Mayor of the great city one who was so recently a citizen of Brooklyn and who is so conspicuously identified with Brooklyn interests. Let us hope that this compliment to our Brooklyn neighbors will efface any lingering soreness they may feel over the charter and consolidation. "Get up, Kings County, and support your own man," was the cry that rang through a Democratic convention hall upon a certain occasion when the men of Tammany had attempted to break the "slate" by forcing the nomination of a Brooklyn Democrat for Governor. That is a good cry to-day—better than it was in 1879. "Get up, Kings County, and support your own man."

Organizations have been effected or are under way in Richmond and Queens. As soon as these auxiliary bodies are ready for work provision can be made for public meetings and other expressions of support for Mr. Low which were called for in the resolutions adopted Tuesday night. Meanwhile we suggest that individual voters address a postal card to the Citizens' Union declaring their desire for his nomination. It would not be much trouble, not more certainly than the Union has a right to ask of its supporters, and it would help on the work materially.

The Union is circulating for signatures a pledge in this form: "For Mayor, SETH LOW. The undersigned voters of the City of New York desire the nomination and election of the Hon. SETH LOW as Mayor." Postal cards bearing a message to that effect would serve the same purpose and supplement the showing of the signed pledges.

The great city will show itself singularly indifferent to its own interests if it does not give a prompt and convincing assurance of support for Mr. Low. He is a candidate of extraordinary "availability" for the nomination and the office. He is a typical leader for an independent movement. He commands the confidence of the public, and his candidacy appeals, it seems to us, irresistibly to all that great body of voters whose dominating desire for good government, surpassing their love of party, has so frequently brought about political revolution in New York and Brooklyn. There is no better or stronger candidate to be had, no candidate of whom it could be more positively asserted that he would give the city a model administration. The public desire for his nomination ought to be made known by innumerable pledges of support. The great city must not leave Mr. Low in doubt whether it wants him for Mayor.

THE DEBS IDEA NOT FAVORED.

The plan of a new industrial empire in the Far West, which has been rather vaguely formulated by Mr. EUGENE V. DEBS, seems to have attracted the favorable notice of a tolerably large number of men who are anxious to go anywhere, free of expense, and to have somewhat pleased the President of a small railroad company who, doubtless, is much bothered by applications for work from the unemployed. The avowed Socialists, however, do not take to the idea at all. DEBS proposes to found his colony under existing Federal laws, and the Socialists want all laws repealed.

As for the officers of the various labor unions, and the artisans generally, their views of the Debs scheme are sensible and practical, as might have been expected. One of them frankly admits that "every one here in New York would be better off if 50,000 of the unemployed of all classes were marched out West today," but he does not understand how the necessary capital could be provided. The others who have spoken about the matter at all express their belief that the plan is irrational. JAMES WATSON, a machinist, says in a Journal interview: "The best way for the workingman to improve his condition is for each one to help the men around him that he knows, and do his best to improve his own condition." That is an eminently sound idea, but if that plan prevailed, what would become of poor DEBS?

As we pointed out yesterday, and as any person who carefully reads DEBS's manifesto or prospectus or edict, or whatever it may be, can see for himself, the glorification of DEBS is to be the chief end and aim of the industrial colonization scheme to begin which a grand march of the would-be colonists is to start from Chicago westward "within the next three months." And the strongest opposition the plan will receive from the men most relied upon to help it will be on that very account.

COLUMBIA AND THE C. C. N. Y.

That is an excellent suggestion, from every point of view, which the Mayor has made to the Board of Education, urging that body to acquire for the use of the College of the City of New York the buildings that are about to be abandoned by Columbia.

There has been a good deal of opposition expressed to the maintenance of the City College at all. It has been urged that public education should comprise only such education as is given to and required of all citizens. Those who wish to carry their education beyond the general requirement ought, it is said, to do so at their own expense or through the endowments of private benefactors. There is much force in this contention. But nobody has any doubt that the City College will be maintained, nor, practically, that it ought to be maintained. Its existence is vindicated by the careers of its graduates, of whom a considerable proportion would have been compelled to shorten their education but for the facilities for completing it furnished by this institution. And, in fact, the question must now be regarded as closed. The high schools lately added to our system of public instruction are not expected to give instruction to all children any more than the college is. They are the intermediate links between the minimum of instruction imparted to all and the maximum which the college offers as a prize to especially deserving students.

It is not disputed that the college has outgrown its present quarters and must find room elsewhere. In Madison Avenue it has adequate buildings ready for its occupancy. The Mayor estimates that the value of the land now occupied by the college will in a few years be as great as that of the land now occupied by Columbia with the buildings included.

This financial consideration is the most obvious. It should be controlling in the absence of grave objections. The old buildings of Columbia are such excellent examples of collegiate architecture that it would be a pity to lose them, merely as an ornament to the city. It is true that cloistral seclusion is not to be had on a site adjoining a "railroad yard." That proximity is really the most serious objection to the site as the site of a college. But it lies mainly against the range of buildings on the Park Avenue end of the college yard. In these buildings it is impossible to give during "business hours" lectures, for example, that will be audible. But it will probably be feasible to devote these buildings to uses with which the operations of the railroads would not seriously interfere. There could scarcely be a more excellent way out for the college and the city, and, indeed, for Columbia, which would thus find an immediate purchaser for the whole of her outworn belongings. It is a happy thought, and the Mayor is to be congratulated upon it.

A CHAMPION OF THE OPPRESSED.

Any exception to the American rule of "criminal good nature" in submitting to small grievances, slights, and abuses ought to be acclaimed as a public service. Mr. W. M. IVINS has performed such a service in announcing that he will bring suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the wrongful and brutal behavior of some of its agents.

Everybody, presumably, is already in possession of the facts. They cannot be explained away upon the supposition that the men engaged in the outrage were exceeding their authority. Mr. VREELAND, the manager of the company, has rather unadvisedly estopped himself from making that plea. For he has explained that the conductor was doing his duty in putting off the car for insisting upon his right to ride on the platform a passenger whose fare had been collected on that platform and who had been allowed to ride on it for a mile or more without molestation.

"He must obey the rules that the company fixes," says Mr. VREELAND. One of these rules, according to Mr. VREELAND, is that nobody shall be allowed to ride on the front platform when there is room inside the car. That is not the rule at all, as Mr. VREELAND will discover if he will take the trouble to board one of his own cars and read the notice to passengers posted therein. They contain an absolute prohibition to passengers against "getting on or off or occupying the front platform." This prohibition is constantly nullified by the company itself, which packs its front platforms when it is a question of getting the nickels of the passengers. It is a rule which is disregarded when the question is of the company's profits, and enforced when it is a question of the passenger's convenience. That is, it is one of the proverbially poor rules that do not work both ways. The rule and the usage under it may well be subjected to the judicial attention that Mr. IVINS has invoked for them.

The policeman in the case does not appear to much better advantage than the conductor. His offense seems to have been pure chuckleheadedness. He sees half a dozen men engaged in an assault upon one, and is informed that the assaulted man has violated a rule which is not law and the enforcement of which is therefore no business of the policeman's. Yet he conceives it to be his duty to walk the assaulted man off to the station house, where he is held for an hour to await the convenience of the conductor, if it should suit that functionary's convenience to appear when his day's work was done and lodge a complaint against his passenger. For what? Evidently both the policeman who arrested Mr. IVINS and the Sergeant who detained him for an hour should be dealt with by their superiors and have their powers and duties explained to them. This explanation would include an admonition that it is not their business to arrest men for violating a regulation of a corporation, at the violation of which the corporation itself habitually connives.

As for the motorman, he seems to have been one of those surly brutes whose natural instincts tend to insolence, but whose instincts have been developed and encouraged on the Broadway line, even before it belonged to the Metropolitan Company, to a degree unknown elsewhere. The insulting manner of this man was probably the most grievous of the indignities to which Mr. IVINS was subjected, and yet it can scarcely be considered in court, unless, indeed, as an aggravation of damages. In any case, Mr. IVINS, by taking the trouble to pursue his resentment of the outrage of which he has been the victim, has made himself the champion of his fellow-citizens. He has at once earned their gratitude and set them a very wholesome example.

The efforts of our esteemed neighbor, The Sun, to impose BRYAN and free silver upon the Tammany Democrats in the Mayoralty canvass were diligent, sustained, and clever as sin, and their complete failure was covered by a masterly device. The Sun's discovery that BRYAN was induced to keep his hands off by the promise of a solid Tammany delegation in 1900 was a stroke of newspaper enterprise that bears the stamp of genius. But that does not help Mr. PLATT. He wants Tammany to run up the Bryan flag again so that he can win the Mayoralty fight with a straight Republican candidate. The invention of the promised delegation for 1900 is cute, but there isn't "scare" enough in it to pull down the Tammany vote to what Mr PLATT considers safe figures.

The nomination of Gen. WOODFORD as Minister to Madrid is not a fortunate one. He is a gentleman who might be employed in a station of considerable importance at home and acquit himself with credit. But he has had no experience in diplomacy; he has not shown in public the qualities that would fit him for difficult and delicate diplomatic work such as awaits him, and such qualities as he possesses must be rendered more or less unavailing by his incapacity to communicate or receive ideas expressed in the language of the nation with whose Government he is to deal. That might not be an insuperable obstacle to usefulness, but we fear it cannot entirely be overcome by any peculiar force of mind or character in the proposed Minister.

The Mayor has acted hastily and injudiciously in urging the Park Commissioners to adopt the plans for the Botanical Garden recommended by the Trustees of that institution. The Park Commissioners, on the other hand, have acted with deliberation and judgment in taking expert advice upon the plans from the point of view of a landscape architect, that point of view having apparently not been taken by the Trustees. They have received from the body of disinterested experts whose advice they employed a complete vindication of their delay, for the report of the experts is opposed to the adoption of the plans of the Trustees. The Mayor must have been misled into prodding the Commissioners. If the responsibility for adopting the plans rested upon him, we may be sure that he would have proceeded more considerately. But it does rest upon the Park Commissioners and cannot be shifted. They are bound to decide the question according to their own instructed and independent judgment.

The crop of Barnato heirs on this continent increases daily, and doubtless they will form a small army before long. The Cleveland (Ohio) daughter by a mythical first wife has been joined now by a loving elder brother, ROLAND, just out of jail in Montreal, and two cousins who work in a Boston cigar factory. At this rate of increase there should be twelve hitherto unheard-of heirs of the diamond-mine speculator in sight to-morrow, and not less than thirty-six by Sunday. In England the number is likely to be much larger. If BARNATO'S fortune turns out to be nearly as large as report has made it, there will be plenty of fun for his executors.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Day by day comes new proof—for everybody except the Senators and Representatives—that the remarkable Tariff bill now under what a humorist might call "consideration" will be equally effective in the restraint of importations or exportations. It is a double-acting engine, moving two ways at once, and under its provisions producers are likely to be crushed as flat as consumers will surely be.

—Queer grievances get into the London papers. For instance, "A Victim" writes to The Standard that a lady who, for reasons not stated, had been moved to give him a present, went to a West End jeweler's shop, bought a cigarette case, which the salesman said was made of gold, and had it sent to the proper destination. "When I came to examine it," declares this curious Britisher, "I found that it was what is called nine-carat gold, that is, two-thirds base metal." Apparently the correspondent does not regard this testing of a gift as at all open to criticism as unusual or indelicate, and he proceeds to give further evidences of possessing a practical, if not frugal, mind. "Being ashamed to use the case," he says, "I have had to exchange it for an eighteen-carat one, at an extra cost of more than the price paid for the original, which has consequently proved a costly present to me." And then he denounces, not, as one would have expected, the giver of the present, but the dealer, who doubtless would have been as glad to sell the more expensive article in the first place as in the second. "Surely, Sir," continues the unhappy friend of the possibly deceived, but presumably economical, lady, "the term 'gold' is a misleading one, as applied to articles of the description sold to my friend. In France nothing under eighteen carats can be sold as gold. This, at any rate, operates as a safeguard to the buyer, who knows what he will get; but in this country a very small admixture of gold justifies a jeweler in selling an article as 'gold' without any further explanation. How many ladies are aware of the rules as to fineness of gold? When shown an article, a lady, as a rule, merely asks, 'Is it gold?' and on being shown the hall mark buys, little suspecting what it is actually made of." How ingenuous is the British mind, as illustrated in its letters to the newspapers! Also, how belated is its appreciation of the feminine love of a bargain.

—News comes daily from Constantinople of new thousands added to the Turkish Army, and almost as often it is given out by the official dispensers of information that the peace negotiations are "making satisfactory progress." Satisfactory to whom? To the Greeks, the Cretans, the Armenians, and the civilized nations of Europe and America, or to the Sultan and his secret allies? "Satisfactory" is a rather meaningless word, unless carefully modified.

PERSONAL.

—For a practical business man, Mr. C. C. SHAYNE made a curious choice in selecting Senator PLATT as the person to whom to address a letter on a matter which Mr. SHAYNE regarded as of public interest and importance. It is true that the Senator is in Washington a few days each week, but surely every one knows that he goes there as others go to the mountains or the seaside, that is, simply for rest and quiet. Senator PLATT is not as young as he was once, and he could hardly be expected to give more than Saturday, Sunday, and Monday to work.

—Somewhat unjustly, perhaps, but none the less firmly, there was long fixed in Eastern minds the idea that Deadwood is a lawless sort of a place, habitable only by characters from short stories and containing residences furnished chiefly with "guns." Occasional efforts have been made in recent years to remove this impression and to replace it with the belief that the modern Deadwood is too respectable to be very picturesque, and that it is not the only, or even one, ambition of the town to make its streets prove the accuracy of the Hon. WILLIAM F. CODY'S powers of observation and imitation. Such progress as has been made in this direction, however, is seriously imperiled by the news that the as has been made in this direction, however, is seriously imperiled by the news that the Sheriff of Lawrence County, of which Deadwood is the shire town, has just granted to Col. L. P. STONE, a prominent citizen of the place, the privilege of acting as executioner at the approaching hanging of the man who murdered Col. STONE'S wife. It is easy enough to understand the feeling which prompted the request; it would be equally easy to understand why, in a community where law had not yet superseded the right and necessity of personally avenging private wrongs, such a demand would meet the approval and acquiescence of a Vigilance Committee; but it is wholly incomprehensible that it should not instantly have been refused in what pretends to be a civilized town. For this husband, simply because he is the husband, to execute the sentence of death shows clearly that Deadwood has not yet arrived at the beginning of a realizing sense of what legal justice is, or of its difference from and substitution for the vengeance of individuals. In hanging a murderer, the law punishes a crime against the public welfare, and thus to emphasize the incidental satisfaction the act gives for a private wrong indicates a shocking and dangerous backwardness in social evolution.

—There is no use in pretending any longer that the STONE-CONDE episode was a delightful bit of romance transferred from the beginning of the century to its drearily prosaic end. The lover began well, but he failed ingloriously to carry out the plans for an elopement. The lovers of romance always succeeded or died in the attempt. On the other side it is just as bad. Maidens never changed their minds in the old days. And, incidentally, how tame is the rendering of Friar Lawrence's part which Dr. HALL now gives us!

—Some of the strange possibilities of the French dueling system came to light in a recent controversy between EMILE OLLIVIER, who was Prime Minister when war against Germany was declared, and GEORGE HUGO, grandson of the poet. M. OLLIVIER has undertaken to justify NAPOLEON III. for his part in the coup d'état of 1852, his assertion being that VICTOR HUGO helped to create a legend against the 2d of December. "All the works of this poet," he wrote in Figaro, "are mirages of imagination—certainly unconscious, but in any other writer they would be described as impostures." The pamphlets of VICTOR HUGO, he added, are outrages on truth and libels on the country, and go beyond the legitimate rancor of disappointed ambition. The poet's grandson wrote to the editor of Figaro a violent protest against these statements—"on the part of the light-hearted statesman who would do better to allow himself to be forgotten." Figaro did not publish the letter, which was studiously offensive to M. OLLIVIER, but other papers did. M. DANIEL OLLIVIER, the statesman's son, then sent a challenge to M. HUGO by Gen. DU BARAIL and M. DELAFOSSE, one of the Bonapartist leaders. A duel was about to take place when M. EMILE OLLIVIER, calling on M. DELAFOSSE, said he did not consider himself offended by young HUGO's letter, and, while thanking his son he ordered him not to fight. This has ended the matter.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

A Wide-Open Door.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union, (Rep.)

We welcome Hawaii as an American Territory and later on will be rejoiced to welcome her to the sisterhood of States.

A Glance at Cuba.

From The Washington Star, (Ind.)

The Hawaiian group is ripe, and we take it in. With Cuba as ripe and as anxious for absorption—and that condition seems swiftly approaching—who shall say that the result in her case will not be the same?

An Undesirable People.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

It seems a mockery to build up a rampant of anti-immigration and quarantine laws on the one hand, and on the other to take in at one gulp the whole mass of diseased and depraved serfs who constitute the greater part of the population of the Hawaiian Islands.

Alaska Is Held.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

There appears to be but one solution of the problem, and that is to hold the islands as Alaska is held, until the enlightened portion of the population is strong enough to take care of itself.

Not in the Platform.

From The Springfield Republican, (Ind.)

The last Republican National platform simply proclaims a policy of Federal toleration of interference with Hawaii. Mr. McKinley's annexation scheme is consequently an extra-official performance.

Sugar Interests Opposing.

From The New Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

Annexation would injure the sugar industry to a greater extent than mere reciprocity because of the stimulus it would give to the development of the islands. It should, therefore, be safe to count Senators from sugar-producing States as opposed to annexation.

Interest of Higher Civilization.

From The Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)

The realm should be an outpost of free government, and its people should be free to choose with whom they would politically affiliate. They have chosen to seek affiliation with the United States. The incorporation of Hawaii as an integral part of this republic would be in the interest of higher civilization.

Undesirable Voters Barred.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post, (Rep.)

Of course the islands will not come in as a State, but as a Territory, its Governor to be appointed by the President. This will insure good government and relieve the United States of some undesirable voters The sons of missionaries are all right, but there are others on the islands who would be of more advantage to us as inhabitants of a Territory than of a State.

The Labor Before Us.

From The Rochester Post-Express, (Rep.)

Hawaii cannot be annexed without grave misgivings on the part of a large body of intelligent American citizens. Their duty, however, is plain before them. If they cannot approve the statesmanship which decrees annexation, they can join in the efforts which must be made hereafter to render Hawaii fit for incorporation in the American union.

Of Incalculable Importance.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press, (Rep.)

Dismissing all the sentimental considerations which grow out of what might be called the moral conquest of the islands by American enterprise and the loyalty of the dominant American elements to the American Union—as a matter of pure business politics, looking to the future development of American commerce on the Western ocean and to the security of our Western shores, the acquisition of this group of islands is of incalculable importance to the United States.

The Japanese Bogy.

From The Hartford Courant, (Rep.)

People in the United States who do not incline to favor the annexation of Hawaii will do well to ask themselves how they would like to see Japan taking the Sandwich Islands. It is just possible that they would rather have the United States control those islands than to have anybody else get them. We have territory enough, but, after all, a few outposts of strategic value need watching and ought to be turned to our advantage.

A Southern Welcome.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat, (Dem.)

That the Japanese will take exception to the provision of the treaty which excludes Asiatics from American citizenship may be taken for granted in advance; and probably on this account our relations with both China and Japan will be strained for a while. But, beyond that, there is nothing to be feared or to be disapproved in connection with the coming treaty of annexation. It will be a happy solution of a tiresome question; and the administration is to be commended for the vigorous action it has taken in the matter.

The Precipitancy.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer, (Dem.)

The aim was to get the tariff bill passed without a specific provision regarding the existing reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, and when Congress met in regular session the position of the Administration toward Hawaiian annexation would be disclosed. There was supposed to be "good politics" in this policy of reticence and opportunity for assertion and denial, but it would not work. Intimations that it would be "all right" if the President were permitted to deal with the Hawaiian problem in his own way and time were not satisfactory to many of his party in the Senate.

The Other Governments.

From The Troy Times, (Rep.)

Here are islands in which a republican government has developed as naturally as in the United States, springing from a protest against tyranny and guided by men of education and commercial vigor. The United States now has a Hawaiian harbor, and is envied by the other powers of the globe for its possession. Japan is looking for a grievance with Hawaii and would be glad of a pretext to seize the islands. Great Britain and Germany are hungry for them. Hawaii is nearer in sympathy and desire to the United States than to any other nation. The immense possibilities of ocean traffic for the Pacific coast make Hawaii almost a pivotal point. Its value in the event of a war is past the necessity for argument.

Logical Result.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

The American people will approve the treaty. The union of Hawaii and the United States is desired by both countries. It is a natural and logical result. The Hawaiian Islands constitute a legitimate outpost in our commercial and marine development. The annexation does not mean that Hawaii will become a State with State prerogatives. It can remain in a territorial relation with a fit territorial Government. With modern changes and conditions we must face the problem of acquiring territory with no contemplation of Statehood.

What Next?

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

What can we do with this mixture of races? If we make them into a territory, are the Portuguese to retain the ballot and outvote the Americans? If we make them into a State, shall we consent to receive at Washington two Senators evolved from this mass of Asiatic ignorance? The intelligence and sense of responsibility of the Senate have been diluted too far already by the representatives of the silver mining camps and the ranches of the far West. We shall look in vain to Honolulu for conservative Americanism. And if we acquire Hawaii, where shall we stop? Shall we annext the West Indies next, and after that Nicaragua? The new policy is a new departure.

Hands Off.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit an old reader of your admirable paper to thank you for your vigorous editorial on the Hawaiian question, published in your issue of this morning under the caption of "Consult the People."

You well say "consult the people." Every intelligent man knows what would be the result—hands off! We do not want a semi-barbarous, leperous country, over 2,000 miles from any part of the United States, an integral part of this country. The annexation of that far-off island exhibits bad statesmanship, and is at variance with the traditional policy of the country, and should be strenuously opposed by all having the interest of his country at heart. It is "jingoism" of the rankest type, and beyond comprehension how such a scheme could meet the serious consideration of such a conservative man as President McKinley has the reputation of being, and Secretary Sherman, who is already on record as being opposed to it.

No, we neither want Hawaii, Cuba, nor San Domingo. The inhabitants of these islands are not in sympathy with the Anglo-Saxon race, and it will be many generations before they will be. We have territory enough and diversity of interests enough now to tax the brains of the subtlest statesmen to harmonize, without increasing it by the annexation of this incongruous country with all the complexity it would entail.

While it is true some commercial advantages might be secured, equally true is it that they may be secured without sacrificing the sacred traditional policy of the country, and at much less expense. It is devoutly to be hoped that Congress will defeat the ratification of the treaty.

J. W. H.

June 17, 1897.

Remember Lincoln's Phrase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your leader, "Consult the People." Let Lincoln's successor remember Lincoln's immortal phrase and not pervert it to "Government by the President and Senate for parties unknown."

J. R. COOLIDGE, Jr.

No. 89 State Street, Boston, Mass., June 17, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Too Much to Expect.

The world will never be regulated right until we are as sleepy at 8 o'clock every night as we are when called early in the morning.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Long-Distance Safety.

The long-distance telephone has one advantage over the telegraph which makes it desirable in certain contingencies. Its messages cannot be produced in court at some subsequent period.—Philadelphia Ledger.

One Out of a Thousand.

There is a man in our town,
And he is wondrous wise.
Were you to ask exactly what
His wisdom doth comprise,
I'd tell you that he differs from
The ordinary fool,
For he ne'er gets overheated in
The effort to keep cool.
—Detroit Journal

Letter Perfect.

It was the eve of their bridal day.

"Perhaps, after all," he faltered, gazing tenderly yet seriously down into her lustrous eyes, "we shall make a mistake in marrying."

"How you frighten me, Edwin," she exclaimed, with a shiver. "Come, let us rehearse again, and make assurance doubly sure."—Detroit Journal.

Prompt Acquiescence.

"Mabel, the doctor says you drink entirely too much coffee. It is not good for you."

"Why, mamma, it doesn't hurt me a particle, and I like it too well to quit using it. I just couldn't get along without my coffee."

"And Mme. Loockes, the celebrated authority on beauty, says it is ruinous to the complexion."

"Oh, well; if the doctor thinks I ought not to drink it any more, I'll drop it, of course."—Chicago Tribune.

THE OLD HOME.

Hamilton Jay in The Florida Times-Union.

The old home, the old home,
O would I were once more
A boy among the happy scenes
That brightened life of yore.
To roam among the tangled bloom
With torn straw hat and all,
And watch the rifts of Summer suns
Upon the landscape fall!

To catch the scent of roses fair,
And hear the wild birds' song
With passion fill the balmy air
The leafy nooks among,
To hear the bullfrog's merry croak
On logs by ripples wet,
His coat of green a dazzling sheen—
I seem to see him yet!

The old home, the old home,
I loved each blade of grass
That sang through tiny bells of dew
In joy to let me pass;
The good old trees that welcomed me
And branches downward hung,
Where oft in childish revelry
I swayed and dreamed and sung!

Once more to lie upon the fringe
Which hid the brooklet's smiles,
And watch the bubbles curl and break,
The fishes' merry wiles.
To hear the murmur all around,
The life and leal of glee
That robed with magic every sound
The swift winds brought to me!

The old home, the old home,
Once more at ease to lie,
And in a wonder, rapt and still,
To watch the night go by,
Her gentle hands so full of stars
They seemed to tremble out,
The while the moon's impassioned bars
Upon the stream made rout!

To hear once more the siren song
The hours sang as they fled,
To see once more the future stand
With laurel-covered head,
To lie once more in peopled sleep
Of dreams so bright and fair
They never could their promise keep,
But died in beauty there!

QUEEN'S EYESIGHT GOOD

Able to Read Jubilee Programmes and Correct Proofs with Her Own Hand.

FROM BALMORAL TO WINDSOR

She Repeatedly Bows to Her Subjects on Arriving at the Railway Station and Refuses to Spare Herself During the Jubilee Day Parade.

WINDSOR, England, June 17.—Queen Victoria arrived here from Balmoral at 9 o'clock this morning. Thousands of people lined the route from the railroad station to the castle. Her Majesty looked the picture of health, and repeatedly bowed to the cheering of her subjects.

Were it necessary to furnish proof of the utter falsity of the cruel, sensational stories circulated in the United States by a New York newspaper, which has alleged and reiterated that Queen Victoria has suddenly and unexpectedly become almost totally blind, thus throwing a damper over the jubilee celebrations, it could have been found in the bright and cheerful appearance of her Majesty on her arrival here to-day.

But, in addition, it is learned that the Queen has personally read numerous documents and programmes connected with the jubilee festivities during the last few days, and that within the same time she has, with her own hand, written frequent corrections and alterations.

Finally, it is known beyond any possible doubt that her Majesty has recently corrected the proofs of a new book on her reign.

As to her general health, evidence of its being perfectly satisfactory for a woman of her age is furnished in the fact that it was at first arranged that, on returning to the Palace on Jubilee Day, June 22, the order of the procession would be reversed, in order to enable the Queen to return at the earliest possible moment; but her Majesty has now decided to keep in the same place along the whole route, thus involving another half an hour of fatigue in the streets.

COMMONS WILL ATTEND CHURCH.

William Redmond Protests on the Ground of Ireland's Distress.

LONDON, June 17.—The House of Commons to-day resumed its sittings, after the Whitsuntide holidays, with sparse attendance.

The Government leader and First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, moved that the House attend the Church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday, in order to celebrate the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne. Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite, Member for West Clare, in behalf of his constituents, and, he believed, in behalf of the majority of the Irish people, opposed the motion. In so doing he said the Irish could not join in the ceremony, for, although Great Britain had reaped great benefits from the Queen's reign, it was entirely the reverse with Ireland. Therefore, he protested against the motion, which, however, was carried without a division, nobody rising to support Mr. Redmond's motion.

SEVENTEEN JUBILEE SUICIDES.

Well-Dressed Woman's Body the Last Taken from the Thames.

LONDON, June 17.—The body of a fashionably dressed woman, about thirty years of age, was found yesterday floating in the Thames near the Tower Bridge. In her purse she had some gold and silver, a gold wedding ring, and two dress rings, a gold brooch, and other articles, and on a key ring also found upon her were some American coins. All the clothing on the body was of the best materials.

This is the seventeenth body found in the lower Thames by the police during the last three weeks. They are believed to be the bodies of suicides, as in nearly all cases valuables were found upon the persons of the drowned.

There is nothing mysterious in the finding of the bodies, and the police account for the somewhat unusual number of suicides by the fact that the population of this city has been largely increased by jubilee visitors from the country and by the advent of many foreigners from nearly all parts of the world.

Americans at a Jubilee Party.

PARIS, June 17.—At the garden party at the British Embassy here to-day in honor of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the United States Ambassador to France, Gen. Horace Porter, the staff of the United States Embassy, the leading members of the American Colony of Paris, Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado and Mrs. Wolcott, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and Miss Stevenson, and Gen. Charles Jackson Paine of Massachusetts were present. The British Ambassador, Sir E. J. Monson, warmly welcomed the American Bimetallic Commissioners, Messrs. Wolcott, Stevenson, and Paine.

HONORING QUEEN VICTORIA.

Jubilee Games at Ambrose Park—Societies to Give Dinners.

The British and Canadian societies of Greater New York will commence a series of celebrations on Saturday in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria. Saturday will be devoted to a reunion of all the societies, at Ambrose Park, Brooklyn. The day is to be given over largely to old-country sports. In the evening there will be fireworks.

During the ensuing week a series of dinners will be given, beginning on Monday evening with the Canadian Society of New York. This society was organized on March 18 last, and has 150 members, a large proportion of whom are physicians. Its officers are Dr. James A. Meek, President; Dr. Wolfred Nelson, First Vice President; F. James Gibson, Second Vice President; Ovide Robellard, Third Vice President; W. J. Evans, Fourth Vice President; Edward D. Miller, Secretary, and Dr. W. Ferguson, Treasurer.

The Presidents of various sister organizations, including the Southern Society, the New England Society, the Ohio Society, St. George's Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. David's Society, and the McGill University Society of New York, will be the guests of the Canadian Society on Monday evening.

FATHER KNEIPP DEAD.

His Cold Water Cure at Woerishofen Made Him Famous.

MUNICH, June 17.—The Rev. Father Kneipp, known throughout the world for his cold water cure, who had been suffering for some time past, died at Woerishofen this morning. He was seventy-five years old. Last year, it is estimated, about 30,000 people were treated by Father Kneipp and his assistants.

In addition to the cold-water treatment, the simplest kinds of remedies of a medicinal nature were used in his sanitariums. The patients were compelled to walk barefooted in the snow in Winter, and barefooted on the wet grass in Summer. Nervous diseases yielded readily to this treatment, the theory of which is that the congestion of blood in different parts of the body is the cause of most of the ills people complain of, and that the application of ice-cold water and the walks morning and night are the best remedy for this state of affairs.

There are now over 350 cold-water cure institutions in the German Empire, and the treatment has been tried in several other parts of the world, including New York City, where the Kneipp Verein was started some time ago.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, June 17.—Cambridge University has conferred an honorary degree on the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of Canada.

PARIS, June 17.—President Faure has consented to arbitrate the frontier dispute between the Central American Republics of Costa Rica and Colombia.

THE KAISER LEAVES BERLIN.

Prince Hohenlohe May Not Resign Until After William's Return from St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Emperor William gave an audience this morning to Dr. von Boetticher, Minister of the Department of the Interior and Vice President of the Prussian Ministry, and then started for Cologne to unveil the statue of the Emperor William I. Dr. von Boetticher will also be present at the ceremony.

From Cologne the Emperor will go on a cruise in the North Sea, touching at Norwegian ports. This will continue until the end of July, while the visit of the Emperor to the Czar at St. Petersburg has been arranged for the beginning of August.

In the face of this prolonged absence of the Emperor from the capital, it is generally taken for granted that the resignation of Dr. von Boetticher in favor of Dr. Miquel and the relieving of Prince Hohenlohe of all but ornamental functions, have already been virtually decided upon, although the formal announcement may not be made for some time to come.

It is thought next to impossible that Prince Hohenlohe will resign his important functions until after he has returned from the visit with the Emperor William to St. Petersburg.

Dr. von Boetticher has not proved successful in influencing the Reichstag in favor of government measures, and, in other ways he has fallen in the Kaiser's estimation. Probably he will be appointed President of Schleswig-Holstein. Other subsidiary changes are rumored.

But the important fact is that Dr. Miquel, as representing the Emperor's personal policy, becomes the chief spokesman of the Government, and that Rear Admiral Tirpitz is expected to reintroduce his big naval scheme during the September session of the Reichstag.

NEW HEAD OF GERMAN NAVY.

Admiral von Tirpitz Appointed Chief of the Department.

BERLIN, June 17.—It is officially announced that Admiral von Hollmann has resigned the post of Chief of the Navy Department and that Admiral von Tirpitz has been appointed to succeed him.

ITALIANS KILL TWO FRENCHMEN

Another Man Stabbed in Troubles Between Workmen in France.

PARIS, June 17.—In a fight between Italian and French workmen at Barcarin, near St. Louis du Rhone yesterday, two Frenchmen were killed. The district is intensely excited, and the police are taking steps to meet further disturbances.

Another affray between French and Italian workmen has taken place at Les Salins de Gironde, near Arles. An Italian was stabbed by a Frenchman, whereupon the French population made an onslaught upon the Italians, who fled and sought refuge at Basse Comargue. Troops have been sent to the seat of the disturbance. Work has been resumed.

THE STRASBURG STATUE BOMB.

A Paris Reporter Says the German Ambassador Was Near.

BERLIN, June 17.—The police of this city connect the explosion of a bomb yesterday in front of the Strasburg statue, on the Place de la Concorde, with the alleged attempt to assassinate President Faure by the explosion of bombs in the Bois de Boulogne on Sunday last while on his way to the races at Longchamps.

An eye witness of yesterday's explosion says he saw a man on a bicycle stop at the foot of the Strasburg statue and then ride rapidly away.

A reporter of the Soleil declares that at the moment of the explosion he saw Count von Munster-Ledenburg, the German Ambassador to France, and Lieut. Col. von Schwartzhopden, the military attaché of the German Embassy, near the Strasburg statue.

"Dan" MacPhee Dead in Vienna.

LONDON, June 18.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"Dan MacPhee, the Canadian trainer of trotting horses, died of apoplexy to-day at the very moment of winning a brilliant trotting race. He introduced American trotting into Vienna, where he lived for some years."

To Entertain the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, June 18.—The Daily News announces that Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, wife of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will entertain the Prince and Princess of Wales on Wednesday, the 30th.

MAYOR GLEASON INDICTED.

He Is Charged with Having Assaulted Ex-Alderman Madden.

The Queens County Grand Jury last night brought in an indictment against Mayor Patrick Gleason of Long Island City, who was charged with assault upon former Alderman John P. Madden.

Mayor Gleason will plead on Saturday.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The quarterly meeting of the New York Branch, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, was held in Emory-Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, yesterday. Over 100 delegates were present, representing New York, Brooklyn, Nyack, Paterson, Elizabeth, Newark, Orange, Hoboken, Bayonne, and Jersey City. Mrs. S. L. Baldwin presided. The reports of Mrs. J. N. Knowles, Secretary, and Mrs. J. M. Cornell, Treasurer, showed the society to be in good condition, although the disbursements were $13,656.65, while the receipts were only $10,000. The deficit will be supplied from the receipts of the new quarter.

Want an Exterior Street.

A delegation of citizens interested in the upper East River water front was present at the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday to advocate the laying of an exterior street 115 feet wide, to extend from East Sixty-fourth Street to East Eighty-first Street.

Aldermen Hall and Ware, M. J. Lissauer, and Peter A. Cassidy were of the party, and Mr. Cassidy said that it was hoped there might be something more than a promenade. He favored a park.

The Commissioners promised to give the matter early consideration.

Resolution of Thanks to Mr. Belden.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Order of Founders and Patriots of America to present to Congressman James J. Belden a resolution, thanking him for his interest in the order and for the banquet he gave for the members on Feb. 2, was held last night. The resolution was beautifully engrossed on vellum, and was presented to Mr. Belden by Morris P. Ferris. The committee consisted of Col. Frederick D. Grant, John Quincy Adams, Col. Lewis C. Hopkins, William A. Halsey, and Morris P. Ferris.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Ritchie Ling will appear with Vernona Jarbeau in De Koven & Smith's new operetta, "A Paris Doll," next season.

Joseph Jefferson has engaged Annie Sutherland, Theodore Hamilton, and Harry Meredith for his next season's tour.

C. B. Jefferson and E. D. Shults have sent photographers to England to take pictures of the Queen's jubilee, which will be shown in the American Biograph at Keith's Union Square Theatre early in July. They have also made arrangements to photograph the boat race at Poughkeepsie Wednesday.

Alice Holbrook, the sister-in-law of the late Barney Barnato, will play the part of the Prince in Palmer Cox's Brownies next season. On a recent trip to England, on the St. Paul, the Brownies gave a concert for the Sailors' Home in Liverpool, and the programmes for that occasion were ornamented with water-color sketches of the chief characters of the company, made by Palmer Cox. At the conclusion of the entertainment the souvenirs were sold at $25 apiece.

Charles H. Hoyt is writing a new piece, to be called "A Run for the Train," which will be produced in Detroit Dec. 22. David Belasco has finished a new farcical comedy for production next season. George Broadhurst is busy working on another piece to follow "What Happened to Jones." In this latter piece, which will be produced at the opening of the Manhattan Theatre, Aug. 30, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Annie Belmont, and Katherine Osterman will play leading rôles.

THE HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB.

First Outing of the Year Enjoyed at the King's Bridge Hotel.

The Hoboken Turtle Club gave its first outing of the year yesterday at the King's Bridge Hotel. One hundred and twenty-eight members and friends enjoyed the breakfast and at the dinner the number was increased to 149. President H. H. Brockway made the opening address at the dinner and Hosea B. Perkins responded with a review of the history of the club, which is now 101 years old.

At the conclusion of the dinner Charles Heiser of the Old Guard made a presentation of a diamond turtle badge and gold chain on behalf of the club to its veteran Treasurer, Alonzo T. Decker. An elaborate musical programme was provided.

PROF. HERVEY HAS RESIGNED.

Teachers College on Morningside Heights Seeking a President.

Prof. W. H. Hervey has resigned his place as President of the Teachers College on Morningside Heights. Although he gave up the place early this month the fact has only just become known, and as yet no steps have been taken to fill the vacancy. Prof. Hervey is at present in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Williams, the Principal of the college, said last evening that Prof. Hervey had resigned because he desired to take a trip abroad. He intends spending the next two years in England and Germany, combining pleasure with pedagogic research.

It is not likely, Mrs. Williams said, that the executive body of the institution will select a new President before Fall, and she understands that friends of the college have guaranteed a salary that will command the services of a first-class man.

ONE BOY STABS ANOTHER.

A One-Armed Lad Inflicts a Wound Four Inches Long on a Child.

Abraham Silverstein, eight years old, of 16 Orchard Street was stabbed in the right leg last night during a fight between two rival factions of boys on Orchard Street. The two factions are known as the Henry Street gang and the Orchard Street gang, and are composed of boys from eight to fifteen years old.

The Henry Street gang, numbering from fifty to seventy-five boys, marched up Orchard Street at 9 o'clock last night, and was promptly attacked by the Orchard Street gang. Stones and bricks were hurled, until the crowd was dispersed by the police. The Silverstein boy was picked up, bleeding from a wound four inches long in the leg. He said he had been stabbed by a one-armed boy about eleven years old. An ambulance was summoned, but the wounded boy's father refused to let him go to the hospital, and took him home.

North German Lloyd's New Boat.

The new North German Lloyd steamship Bremen arrived yesterday. She is the latest addition to that company's fleet, and is a sister ship of the Friedrich der Grosse, Koenigin Luise, and Barbarossa. These vessels are designed for large cargo carrying, with accommodations for a great number of passengers. They are twin-screw boats, and while not intended for great speed, as are the express steamers of the line, they have a steady-going speed of fifteen knots, and are remarkable for their stability at sea, rolling being reduced to a minimum. The Bremen is commanded by Capt. Reimkasten, formerly of the company's steamship Elms.

"King of Italy" Found Dead.

Simon Volpe, commonly known as the "King of Italy," from the fact that he was the acknowledged leader of the Italians of Jersey City, was found dead at his home, 382 First Street, yesterday morning. Maria Volpe, his wife, was unconscious. They had been overcome by illuminating gas which escaped from a jet that accidentally had been turned on. Mrs. Volpe revived during the afternoon and told how the accident happened. She will recover. Volpe was fifty-five years old and owned considerable property. He kept a saloon in the building in which he lived.

Gravesend Property for Mrs. McKane.

By a retransfer yesterday of real estate situated principally at Gravesend, Mrs. John Y. McKane, wife of the ex-leader of Coney Island, comes again into possession of property valued at $180,000. The transfer was made by George W. Roderick, one of McKane's counsel during the trial in which McKane was convicted of ballot box stuffing, to whom it was transferred after McKane's conviction. The only piece of property not included in the first transfer was the house in which Mrs. McKane has lived since her husband's conviction. McKane's prison term expires March 16 next.

Valley Stream Disaster Suits.

Two more damage suits resulting from the Valley Stream tally-ho disaster were begun yesterday against the Long Island Railroad in an application before Justice Dickey, in Brooklyn, for the appointment of guardians ad litem for Clara L. Stewart and Henry S. Lewis. The suits will be brought in the names of John R. Lewis and William S. Stewart, fathers of the complainants. George Frederick Pashley, guardian ad litem of his daughter Ella M. Pashley, will bring suit against the company for $50,000 damages.

Won at Bicycle Polo.

The bicycle polo match between W. H. Gorham and A. D. Robbins for what they claimed was the bicycle polo championship of the world was played at the Metropolitan Cycling Academy last night. Player Robbins was the erstwhile claimant to the championship, but after half an hour's struggle, Player Gorham was able to assert his claim to the honor by virtue of defeating Player Robbins by a score of 70 to 45 points. The contest was rough, and the men were in collision frequently.

The City Not to Get Cooper Union.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt denied that there is a possibility of the city's acquiring possession of Cooper Union. "Cooper Union is controlled by a trust fund," said he, "created by a trust deed which Mr. Cooper executed in his lifetime, and the Trustees cannot possibly sell it. The idea of its sale has never been broached. The use of a portion of it by the city for a high school, as Mayor Strong suggested, may be arranged, of course."

Steinitz Plays Eighteen Games.

Chess Champion William Steinitz played eighteen simultaneous chess games last night at the Cosmopolitan Chess Club at 1½ Lenox Avenue. The play began at 8 o'clock, and at midnight he had won seven games and drawn one. Mr. Steinitz is not yet apparently in the best of health, and was forced to sit down several times in his course around the tables. Pillsbury visited the club during the evening and watched the play.

Making Way for the New Bridge.

Messrs. Young & Smylie, the licorice manufacturers, will move their plant from South Fifth Street, near Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, to the big brick factory at South Fourth Street and Wythe Avenue, formerly occupied by Albert Green as a candy factory. The change has been found necessary in order that their present factory may make way for the building of the new East River Bridge.

Capt. "Al" Foster Suspended.

The local board of Inspectors of steam vessels yesterday filed a report with Supervising Inspector Starbuck recommending the suspension for three weeks of Capt. A. G. Foster of the steamboat Al Foster. The Captain of a Long Island ferryboat complained that the Foster carelessly violated harbor rules by crossing his bows when he should have gone astern.

Another Williamsburg Soap Factory.

The large brick building at Kent and Division Avenues, Williamsburg, has been sold to the Friedman-Doscher Company of Raymond and Bolliver Streets, Brooklyn. The new owners will take possession as soon as possible and put in machinery for the manufacture of soap.

Corey Jury Disagreed.

The trial of Edward Corey for conducting a disorderly house at the Gramercy Club was concluded in General Sessions yesterday. The jury, after several hours' deliberation, reported they were unable to agree. Recorder Goff discharged them. It was said they stood 9 to 3 for acquittal.

CLOSE OF SCHOOL YEAR

At Cornell President Schurman Conferred Degrees Upon over Four Hundred of the Students.

PRIZES FOR THE SCHOLARS

Exercises at Trinity Chapel School—The Cathedral School, Stevens Institute, St. John's College, and Various Other Institutions of Learning.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 17.—The twenty-ninth annual commencement of Cornell University was held in Armory Hall this morning. Four hundred and thirty-two degrees were conferred—388 first degrees and 44 advanced. The procession of trustees, officers of instruction, alumni, and candidates for degrees formed in front of Morrill Hall at 9:45 o'clock, under the direction of Walter S. Schuyler, Commandant, and marched to Armory Hall, where the degrees were conferred. President Schurman delivered a short address. Prizes were distributed as follows:

Sibley Prizes in Mechanic Arts—First prize, Herman Diederichs; second prize, Ernest Tompkins; third prize, Adalbert Harding, A. B.; fourth prize, Clarence Metzeshelman; fifth prize, Jesse Edmond Barney, H. K. White Prizes in Veterinary Science—Walter Emerson Howe, V. S.; Herman Reeve Ryder, V. S. Mrs. A. S. Barnes Shakespeare Prize—Edwin Mims, B. A., M. A. Woodford Prize in Oratory—Daniel Hanmer Wells. Eighty-six Memorial Prize in Declamation—Harry Cleveland Allen. Ninety-four Memorial Prize in Debate—Daniel Hanmer Wells. Fuertes Medals—Erasmus Darwin Preston, M. C. E.; Gilbert Powers Ritter. Thesis Prize in College of Law—Ernest Delos Magee, A. B.

Cornell confers no honorary degrees. At 12:30 o'clock the university banquet was held in Armory Hall.

THE TRINITY CHAPEL SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises Held in the Presence of Many Visitors.

The closing exercises of Trinity Chapel school were held in the assembly rooms of the school yesterday afternoon in the presence of many visitors. Dr. William H. Vibbert, rector of Trinity Chapel, presided, and was assisted by Dr. Mahany, head master of the school.

John F. Friebele, who stood second in scholarship in the graduating class, delivered the salutatory. This was followed by recitations, readings, and music, by other members of the school. Roland Douglas, who led the graduating class, delivered the valedictory. The subject of his oration was "Ambition."

Dr. Vibbert presented prizes to the graduates as follows: Gold medals—Roland Douglas, John F. Friebele, Matthews E. Davis and William F. Lorenz. Silver medals—Hugo E. Grieshaber and A. Granville. Prizes—Walter E. Boxer and Frank W. Mills. The prizes to the undergraduates followed the announcement of honors to the graduates, and after a chorus the school was dismissed for the Summer.

THE CATHEDRAL SCHOOL CLOSES.

Seventeen Young Men Complete the Course and Receive Diplomas.

The closing exercises of the Cathedral School, 111 East Fiftieth Street, were held at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large audience. The programme was a lengthy one, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections, recitations, and drills, and closed with the presentation of the court scene from "The Merchant of Venice" by the members of the graduating class.

In presenting the diplomas the Rev. Father William J. B. Daly, who presided, delivered an address to the graduates, who were as follows: Eugene Francis Clayton, Joseph Leo Coppinger, Robert Emmet Corbett, Leo Charles Francis Devery, Francis Leo Donohue, Peter Bernard Finney, William Thomas Finney, Thomas John Gallon, Eugene St. Pierre McGovern, Peter Joseph McCarthy, Richard Lawrence Morris, Bernard Francis Manning, William John McCann, James Patrick Smith, Joseph Aloysius Straus, James Burke Tompkins, and James McCormick.

Of the class the following received prizes: Archbishop's Medal for Christian Doctrine—Eugene F. Clayton; Mental Arithmetic Medal—Joseph L. Coppinger; Excellence Medal—Leo C. F. Devery.

Stevens Institute of Technology.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement exercises of Stevens Institute of Technology were held in the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, last night. The theatre was handsomely decorated and a large audience greeted the graduates as they came upon the stage. After a prayer by Archdeacon Jenry, Dr. Henry Morton, LL. D., President of the Institute, made an introductory speech. H. Donald Tiemann delivered the salutatory address and William Duane Ennis was the valedictorian. Excellent advice was given the graduates by Henry R. Towne, M. E. Sixty-one young men received the degree of mechanical engineer.

MILITARY DAY AT ST. JOHN'S.

Gen. Merritt Reviews the Cadets and Presents Medals.

Commencement week was begun at St. John's College, Fordham, yesterday by devoting the day to military drills and reviews. Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, Commander of the Division of the East, reviewed the cadets in the afternoon. There were 350 members in the battalion of four companies. Gen. Merritt told them he was much pleased with the perfect movements of the drill. Military education made good students, he thought, and good soldiers are always good students.

After this diplomas were presented to the battalion staff by the General, who also presented gold medals to Lawrence T. Monaghan and P. Paulding Brant for excellence in essays pertaining to military tactics. Next Wednesday will be graduation day, over which Archbishop Corrigan will preside.

FACULTY CHANGES AT PRINCETON.

President Patton Announces Promotions and Additions.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17.—President Patton of Princeton University announced to-day a number of changes in the college corps of instruction. Prof. Willard Humphreys was promoted from an assistant to a full professorship in German. The Chair of Psychology, held by Prof. Mark Baldwin, changed from Stuart Professor of Experimental Psychology to Stuart Professor of Psychology. Two new chairs were created, one in history and one in French. Prof. Arnold Guyot Cameron, recently of Yale, was elected Professor of French Language and Litterature. Prof. Andrew Campbell Armstrong of Wesleyan University was elected to the new chair in the Department of History.

Grammar School Commencements.

Commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, were held yesterday morning in the school house. School Inspector Charles Putzel presided at the exercises. Others on the platform were School Commissioner William Hurlburt, Mrs. Donald MacLean, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Dr. Abbie MacIvor, an Inspector of Schools for this city. The exercises consisted of singing, reading essays, and addresses by the visitors. There were forty-two graduates.

Cheshire Episcopal Academy.

CHESHIRE, Conn., June 17.—The one hundred and third anniversary of the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire was celebrated here to-day by the annual commencement exercises in the presence of about 200 persons. At 11 o'clock there arrived a special train from New York, bearing alumni from that city, New Haven, and elsewhere to the number of ninety. The graduating class numbers four.

Hasbrouck Institute.

The forty-first annual commencement of Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City, took place last night. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Clara Alpers and the valedictory by Miss Emma A. Van Horne. Essays were delivered by Misses Grace V. Burritt, Isabelle B. Stueck, Gertrude L. Stout, Lauretta Snyder, Lillian Vail, Louise O. Heilke, and S. Evelyn Foster; John B. Grevatt, Jr., Irving W. Smith, Henry F. von Deesten, and William V. P. Garretson. The address to the graduates was delivered by Gilbert Collins, and the prizes and medals were awarded by Prof. Stimets.

Students Defend Philosophy.

The anniversary exercises of St. Francis Xavier College consisted last night of a public defense of selected theses in Latin and English on psychology, natural theology, and ethics by the class of '97. Objectors, mainly old graduates in the audience, objected to the branches named, and the young men were compelled to answer the objection. Matthew I. Riley, Edwin H. Fiske, Forbes J. Holland, G. B. Martin, and Thomas F. Noonan were the defenders.

Tarrytown High School.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 17.—The closing exercises of the Tarrytown High School will take place to-morrow evening. On that occasion the prizes of $5 in gold offered by Miss Helen Miller Gould will be awarded. The first prize for the best examination in civics was won by Frederick McKnight. The second prize for the best essay on United States history was won by E. Lester Crocker. The third prize, limited to girls for the best oratorical effort, has narrowed down to Miss Louise M. Reid, Miss Maud Brown, and Miss Louise F. Bird.

Pennington Seminary Closes.

PENNINGTON, N. J., June 17.—Pennington Seminary closed a most successful year with the commencement exercises to-day. There were twenty-nine in the graduating class. Eighteen of these were gentlemen and even ladies. Gen. James F. Rusling of Trenton conferred the diplomas. President Hanlon made a short address to the graduating class. Willis Fletcher Johnson of New York awarded the medals.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wolf—Lichtwitz.

Miss Ida May Lichtwitz, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lichtwitz of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was married last evening to William C. Wolf at the Ellersile, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue.

The bride wore white satin trimmed with point lace and a long court train, a tulle veil, and a wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Alma Gibb of Brooklyn was the maid of honor and Miss Ethel Price the flower girl. Edward C. Pratt of Philadelphia was best man. The ushers were Max Lichtwitz and William F. Velten.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wilde, Mrs. E. J. Warner, Mrs. E. M. Baily, Wilford Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Von Minden, Mrs. L. E. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gotthold. Mr. and Mrs. M. Price, George Gotthold, Mrs. E. M. Demarest, and Mrs. Louisa Mackey.

Austin—Frazar.

ORANGE, N. J., June 17.—Miss Mabel Lindsley Frazar, daughter of Everett Frazar, Korean Consul General to the United States, and Walter Austin of Boston were married this evening in Grace Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Mann, the assistant rector.

The bride wore a rich gown of white brocaded silk, imported from Kioto, Japan. The maid of honor was Miss Abby L. Frazar, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Austin of Boston, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Katherine Ames of Boston, Miss Mary Tilney, and Miss Grace Russell of Orange. Herbert Austin, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Harry Beemis, James Austin, Charles Ayer, and Edward Tilton of Boston, James D. De Kay of New York, Benjamin K. Hotchkiss and Arthur E. Grannis of Orange.

Pearson—Anderson.

The wedding of Mrs. Emily Dreyfus Anderson to Mr. Walter Ambrose Pearson was celebrated last evening in Mount Morris Baptist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Bessie P. Burns, the maid of honor, and Misses Louise and Clara Markey, the bridesmaids, were dressed alike in white chiffon, over pale-green silk. Robert P. Brown of Brooklyn was best man, and the ushers were William Ryan and J. Edgerly of Manchester, N. H. After the church ceremony there was a reception at 654 West End Avenue, the residence of the bridegroom's brother, Frederick S. Pearson.

Rankin—Tracey.

P. B. Rankin, the sporting editor of The New York Clipper, and Miss Charlotte M. Tracey, daughter of Mrs. Horace Tracey, were married on Wednesday night at the home of the bride, 139 Java Street, Brooklyn. Owing to a recent death in the family, only the immediate friends and relatives were invited.

The bride wore a striking gown of white organdy over silk. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Phillips, and the best man was Sydney Rankin, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Charles Baker and Harry Pickup. After the wedding supper Mr. and Mrs. Rankin left on a two weeks' tour through the New England States.

Clark—Ludlow.

Miss Cornelia Le Roy Ludlow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Banyer Ludlow, and Arthur Ludlow Clark, son of the late Col. Henry Clark, were married yesterday at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Westchester village.

The maid of honor was Miss Marie Corwin of Hartford, Conn. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Tiffany, Miss Ruth Searing, Miss Elsie Clark, Miss Lillie Ellison, and Miss Rosalie Ellis. Montgomery Clark, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Adolphus Smedberg, Joseph Delafield, Henry Clark, and Pietro Labens.

Dugliss—Goss.

Miss Virginia Perry Goss, daughter of Mr. Edward Goss, was married last evening to Mr. Joseph W. Dugliss at 54 Hamilton Place by the Rev. George R. Van De Water, pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The bride wore pearl gray satin with diamond ornaments. She was attended by Miss Alice Whittemman, in a gown of pink satin. Charles E. Peterson was best man, and the ushers were Robert M. Pohle and George R. Whitterman of Brooklyn.

Rogers—Geer.

MYSTIC, Conn., June 17.—Miss Catherine Maud Geer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Geer, was married yesterday to S. Percy Rogers of New Haven. The Geer residence, where the ceremony was performed, was decorated handsomely with flowers, ferns, and potted plants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James R. Danforth of the Congregational Church.

Pratt—Dodge.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 17.—Miss Mabel Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Dodge, was married to-night to John Barnes Pratt, in the First Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford officiating.

Lanier—Field.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Charles Day Lanier of New York, son of the late Sydney Lanier, the Southern poet, was married today to Miss May Field, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Field of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Lanier will make their home in New York City after a tour through Europe.

Worthley—Freeman.

The marriage of Miss Alice G. Freeman of 297 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, to Mr. Herbert S. Worthley was celebrated last evening in the South Congregational Church in that city.

North Shore Limited—New York Central's morning train to Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10:00, arrive Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9:00, by Michigan Central.—Adv.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD JOY.

Celebration for the Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Improvement Bill.

Residents of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, at the Brooklyn Music Hall, Alabama Avenue and Fulton Street, last evening celebrated the recent passage by the Legislature of the bill for the improvement of Atlantic Avenue. Edward F. Linton, the Secretary of the Atlantic Avenue Commission, introduced Mayor Wurster as the speaker of the evening.

The Mayor was then followed by President Berri of the Brooklyn Bridge, President Andrew D. Baird of the new East River Bridge Commission, President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, Charles Pratt of the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company, and a number of local speakers. At the intermission of the speeches talent from the Music Hall entertained the audience.

At the conclusion of the public meeting several hundred guests and the Mayor adjourned to the banquet. The streets in the locality of the Music Hall were illuminated with fireworks in honor of the event. The houses in the Twenty-sixth Ward were also decorated.

THIEF CAUGHT IN THE RIVER.

Policeman O'Brien Followed a Suspect into the Water.

Charles Bremer, who gave his address as 2,053 First Avenue, was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on the charge of grand larceny. He was arrested after a long swim in the East River by Policeman O'Brien of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Bremer and two accomplices were seen by O'Brien about 2 o'clock yesterday morning on a barge at the foot of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. They heard his footsteps and started to run. Bremer leaped into the river and swam up stream. O'Brien fired two shots at him, and whistled for assistance.

Two policemen answered his call. Bremer was still in sight, and O'Brien, in full uniform, plunged in after him and caught him after a long swim. Bremer was partially exhausted, but he made a fight as long as his breath lasted. O'Brien, who is an expert swimmer, brought him to shore nearly unconscious.

A small boat, supposed to be Bremer's, was found, with eighty feet of rope in it. The rope belonged to the barge. There were also two revolvers, a slungshot, and a hatchet, which the runaways had left behind in their hurry.

PRINCE KI YE DEPARTS.

Goes to Washington to Stay Some Time With the Corean Minister.

Prince Ki Ye, the son of the King of Corea, who arrived in this city last Wednesday night, left yesterday for Washington. The heir to the Corean throne was accompanied by a wealthy young Corean, S. K. Sin, and an interpreter, Y. K. Pak. He will remain in this country for three or four years to acquire a Western education. As soon as he learns to speak the English language he will probably apply for admission to one of the large universities.

Prince Ki Ye is only twenty years old. He is of decidedly Mongolian appearance, dark and almond-eyed, but has an expressive face. He wears European clothes, having discarded his picturesque Oriental garb just before starting for this country. As soon as he reaches Washington he will be turned over to the Corean Minister and his secretary and interpreter. Mr. Pak will return home.

Father Dent Accuses Col. Bliss.

The Rev. Father Dent has written a letter to District Attorney Olcott, accusing Col. George Bliss, who was the attorney for the Friars, who expelled him from the order four years ago, of compounding a felony. While the suit was on Father Dent was indicted for presenting a false transcript. He says Col. Bliss told him he would have the indictment set aside if he would withdraw his suit against the Friars. The District Attorney replied that the policy of the District Attorney's office in such matters is to allow them to be first heard in a police court.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Carrie A. Disbecker.

Mrs. Carrie A. Disbecker, wife of Abram Disbecker, the well-known broker and ex-Police Commissioner, died yesterday at her home, 1,730 Broadway, after an illness of twelve days.

Mrs. Disbecker, who as Miss Perry was a well-known society belle before her marriage, was born in New York forty-four years ago. She was all her life deeply interested in charitable work. She had been a semi-invalid for several years. She leaves one son, Harry P. Disbecker, a lawyer, with offices at 59 Wall Street.

The funeral services will be held at the residence Monday morning. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

ADAM RAMSEY REESE died yesterday from heart disease in Phillipsburg, Penn., at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. Reese was the inventor of the harvesting machine, self-raking attachment. He was at work on a chainless bicycle when he was taken

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 2187 and 31 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dated April 1, 1884. Due April 1, 1934.

Interest payable in gold April 1st and October 1st at the Office of the Company, New York City.

AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $6,500,000.
OUTSTANDING 6%, $4,056,000.

The above amount outstanding is now to be increased by the further issue of $1,780,000, with interest reduced to five per cent. per annum, to retire an equal amount of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Seven Per Cent. bonds falling due July 1, 1897, now a prior lien on 286.40 miles of railroad (about $6,225 per mile,) after which these bonds become an absolute First Mortgage on a total of 487 20-100 miles. There are reserved $664,000 of these bonds to retire an equal amount of South Georgia and Florida Railroad Seven Per Cent. bonds, due 1899, on 58 30-100 miles. When these are thus retired this entire issue of $6,500,000 becomes an absolute First Mortgage on 545½ miles of railroad, including the extremely valuable terminal property in the heart of the City of Savannah, Ga., (of about 82 acres in extent,) about $12,000 per mile.

Application has been made to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Circulars can be had upon application.

Price 105 and interest.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
46 Wall Street.
Chas. T. Wing & Co.,
18 Wall Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 22d, 1897.

SUNBURY and ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 7% Bonds,
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1897.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.,
From June 1st Until July 1st, 1897,
Will purchase the above Bonds and Interest due October 1st, 1897,
At $1022.50 Per Bond,
On Presentation at this Office.
ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
Call for Five Per Cent. Bonds for the Sinking Fund.

As the sum of $103,315.95 is now in the Sinking Fund under Mortgage from the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, dated April 1, 1889, securing Central Pacific Railroad Company's five per cent. bonds maturing April 1, 1939, notice is hereby given that, to the amount above mentioned, as nearly as may be, bonds of the said issue will be purchased for the Sinking Fund at a price not exceeding five per cent. above their par value and accrued interest, and bids are hereby invited for the sale of such bonds at prices to be named, not exceeding five per cent. above the par value of said bonds and accrued interest. The lowest such bid or bids will be accepted and bonds purchased as nearly as may be to the extent of the money in the Sinking Fund. Bids for the sale of such bonds must be presented at the office of the undersigned, No. 23 Broad Street, New York City, before ,12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of June, 1897, and should be endorsed "Bids for sale of Central Pacific five per cent. bonds for the Sinking Fund."

New York, June 15, 1897.

C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice President.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the present arrangement for extending the above Bonds until July 1, 1941, at 4½ Per Cent. without charge to the holders will terminate June 30, 1897.

Commencing July 1, 1897, and thereafter until further notice, the extension at 4½ per cent. will be made only on the payment by the holders of $30 per $1,000 bond.

Bondholders desiring to have Bonds extended can communicate with

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar St., New York, June 17, 1897.

The Board of Directors have declared this day a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, payable July 1, 1897. The transfer books will close on Monday, June 21, and reopen on July 2, 1897.

ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

About 250,000 shares were dealt in yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange, and the reaction of Wednesday disappeared; quotations were almost unanimously at advances.

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Two of the most important operators in Wall Street have (as foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday) been buying back the stocks they let go a week or so ago. They sold them on the theory that the market had advanced far enough, that a reaction was due and that a safe turn could be made with every prospect of getting back their lines at a material concession. Conspicuous stocks which they sold are all higher than when they let them go. Their cleverness in forecasting a reaction has been expensive.

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Generally the room traders of the Stock Exchange are still counting on the reaction which so far has eluded them. In the fractional concessions scored on Wednesday these room traders practically doubled their outstanding line of shorts, and yesterday morning, when the market opened, they were in high spirits over dullness and softness, which the market seemed inclined to display. This induced them to put out more shorts.

Almost unanimously these room traders are confident that the market has not broadened, that the general public is not in to stay, that prices may at any moment go to smash. This is not a notion new to them. They had the same idea a fortnight and a month ago. Their views they then backed by stock market transactions on the short side, and their present attitude is merely a continuation of the wisdom which they possessed and acted upon in misjudging the market through a rise averaging 10 points.

***

The improvement in yesterday's market came of a sudden, and seemed largely to be inspired by the announcement that Judge Shiras of the United States Supreme Court had in an Iowa case dismissed complaints wherein Western railroads were being arraigned for charging what Iowa politicians regarded as excesssive rates. Wall Street has been so long used to have court decisions adverse to corporate interests that a tendency to check political onslaughts upon Western railroads is welcomed as important and significant.

***

Commission houses continue prominent in the market's development. They are executing more buying orders than at any time in a long while past. Advices from all over the country become daily more encouraging. Business men generally seem to be gaining confidence—seem to be more and more inclined to enter upon new responsibilities. All tendencies in the business world point to improvement in sentiment.

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Government bonds were strong. The fours, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111⅝, and $1,000 do. coupon, at 113.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	2	M., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2¼	Nat. Starch	½
Am. Sug. Refs.	1¼	N. J. Central	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	3¼
C., B. & Q.	1¼	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chicago Gas	1½	O. R. & N. pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	¾	O. S. L. wh. iss.	½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi. Ter. rctfs.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
C., R. I. & P.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅞
Col. F. & I.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Consol. Ice	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1
Gen. Electric	½	Penn. C. & I.	⅝
Lake Shore	1¼	Western Union	⅝
Manhattan	1½	W. & L. E. pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Gas	½	D., S., S. & A. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	North American	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Int. & G. N. 1st	1¼	Pitts. & West. 1st	1⅝
Int. & G. N. 3d	2	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	2
Kan. Pac. con.	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	3
Mo. Pac. con.	2		

Bonds Declined.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City, t. r. 1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $105,849,189; balances, $6,087,926, Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,039,161.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for cable transfers, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½@95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—Holiday. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orlans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. St. Louis—35@50c premium.

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The money market yesterday continued unchanged. The call department was not quite as active as heretofore, due probably to the smaller speculation in Wall Street. Commercial paper showed signs of further improvement, and the outlook in this department is excellent. There is little hope for improvement in rates, however, for some time to come. In the time-money market conditions are unchanged.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 80⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50½. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 62; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 98½; New York Central, ⅝, to 102¾; Atchison, ⅛, to 12¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅝. Erie sold at 14⅜. Erie first preferred at 33, and Pennsylvania at 54⅛. British Consols were unchanged, at 112⅝ for money and 112⅞ for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £581,000, circulation decreased £72,000, bullion increased £508,691, other securities decreased £207,000, other deposits increased £52,000, public deposits increased £362,000, notes reserve increased £607,000, Government securities increased £37,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 50.55 per cent., is now 51.29 per cent., as compared with an advance from 59.61 per cent. to 59.63 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 15,050,000 francs; Treasury accounts current increased 11,700,000 francs; gold on hand increased 8,525,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 14,700,000 francs; silver on hand increased 1,625,000 francs. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 194.80, in Lisbon at 46, and in Rome at 104.42.

IMPROVEMENT IS TANGIBLE.

One of the significent features in current Wall Street business affairs is the unhesitating change upon the part of conspicuous Stock Exchange brokers from the bear to the bull side. In the list of those who for a long time were outspokenly and aggressively bearish Henry Allen was prominent. For more than a fortnight now he has been a bull. Yesterday Mr. Allen was asked why his opinions had changed, and he answered:

"Natural conditions have for a long time past been depressing. Measured by what was actually before us, there could practically nowhere be discovered any encouraging signs. All the news that came to Wall Street from the outside business world was news with discouraging elements in it. The stock market stood fairly benumbed. In the face of a situation like this observant people were forced to hesitate in taking a position other than that of conservative bearishness. Quotations reflected bad conditions; we had sagging tendencies; all the time it looked as if we were on the eve of bad breaks. Yet bad breaks did not come. The bear party got into the habit of expecting disturbances which refused utterly to materialize. It was easy to feel sure on the bear side, so many and so conspicuous were the factors quoted to us as discouraging.

"As time went on, however, without any of the grave developments so much apprehended, the fact which began more and more to dawn upon the mind of the wide-awake Wall Street observer was that the most substantial thing being wrought in the stock market was an extension of the short interest till that short interest in many parts of the market had become absolutely unwieldy—actually serving as a continual support to the market.

"It began to be impressed that long stocks were not coming out, that old Wall Street rules seemed to be put aside, that scares were no longer dislodging stocks. And thus appeared the most important and most significant feature of the situation; hard times talk was played out. The investing public had stood so much that it was prepared to stand anything further that might happen to come along. Sentiment generally had reached the point where it was a popular belief that no change could come which would not be a change for the better. Bear ammunition had lost all its effectiveness. A popular revulsion was in evidence.

"The fair-minded business man of Wall Street is not a partisan—he had just as leave make money upon one side as the other; and keen-witted observers of the situation weeks ago began to range themselves upon the bull side. This was notably so in the case of important operators, and it was similarly so with prominent commission houses. Just before the first of June my firm had become so convinced of the change at hand that we hastened to urge customers here and out of town to get into the market on the long side. The result of those advices proved promptly and positively that the public was ready to be responsive to encouraging suggestions. Where there had been hesitancy on the bear side, customers preferring to hold aloof from the market altogether, there followed immediately evidences of a readiness to trade confidently on the belief that good times were approaching.

"Professional Wall Street—a large representation of it, at least—still bucks the betterment we are having. Every day they tackle first one stock and then another, hoping somehow, somewhere, to find a tender spot thriugh which the whole market can be forced into something of a reaction. The opponents of the market are full of curious talk about dreadful things overhanging, and they whisper mysteriously of panics that threaten. Such tactics counted for nothing when Wall Street was wholly hopeless; under conditions that now prevail, and in the face of sentiment that now dominates, the influence of the same tattered tactics is just nil. Reactions, of course, will come. They will be natural and they won't be hurtful.

"Talk about good times is not idle talk. Improvement is tangible. Evidences of it are not hard to find—unless there are speculative reasons for trying to avoid finding them. I have had letters to-day from personal correspondents at half a dozen important cities—from New England, from the South, and from the West; and uniformly every letter states that there is a better feeling among business men. New business plans are not only in prospect, but being actually put into operation. Such assurances from men who are not in the stock market and have no speculative reasons to prejudice them are convincing—are unanswerable. It is a safe position in the stock market, as everywhere else, to make opinions conform to facts—not try to make facts conform to opinions. And that is why at present I am a bull."

HOW SENTIMENT CHANGES.

Chicago Gas sold yesterday to within a slight fraction of $90 per share—the highest point it has touched in years. Wall Street friends of the property who had faith in the stock last year around 50 were then popularly looked upon with suspicion for ever expecting to see the quotation up to 75. They get more respectful consideration now for their suggestions that the price will go above par and stay there.

CONFIDENCE FROM THE WEST.

President John W. Gates of the Illinois Steel Company, who was in New York for the past few days, has been talking most hopefully regarding the condition of Western affairs. Friends of Mr. Gates say that he is most confident of coming improvement in business throughout the country, and that he is so sincere in this belief that he has materially increased the confidence of his New York acquaintances. He is hopeful, not only for the iron and steel business, but for all lines of trade, and predicts a speedy growth in the business of the country.

LONDON SOLD STOCKS.

The arbitrage houses were sellers during the early hours yesterday of almost all the international stocks. The most of such selling was in St. Paul and Northern Pacific preferred, but the foreign sales had very little effect, the stock being well absorbed and quotations yielding but little. The foreign houses stated that their sales came from realizing by London speculators.

MR. HUNTINGTON OUTSPOKEN.

Wall Street considers significant the recent remarks of Mr. Collis P. Huntington, both published and private, in which he has been unusually outspoken regarding his confidence in better times near at hand. For some time past—since before the dark days of 1893—Mr. Huntington has been very reticent in giving his views on the business outlook, and from time to time his friends have stated that he was none too hopeful of improvement in the situation. Now, however, Mr. Huntington has come to the front with words of cheer calculated to drive doubt from the minds of business men.

TWO STOCKS GOING ABROAD.

Southern Railway and Atchison stocks are likely to become soon active as favorite London speculative investments. Large lots of the preferred stocks of both companies (in small certificates) have been sent abroad within the last few weeks.

THE REORGANIZED PROPERTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Take the reorganized properties, and one fact about them can be stated with absolute truth, viz., they have been paid for outright by their present owners. This was not because they particularly planned or desired to do so, but they found themselves owners of stocks in companies that confessed bankruptcy. When plans of reorganization were prepared they involved heavy cash assessments, and consequently the prices of the stocks, preferred as well as common, declined to merely nominal figures. At this stage they necessarily were nearly paid for by owners, and then to save what they had been pulling up they raked and scraped together enough cash to pay the assessments. When this was all over they found that the stocks were still not worth much more than the cash they contributed, so they set down on their holdings, trusting to some better turn of Fortuna's wheel to bring them out without loss. They have not yet seen anything like an even account, but they are enough encouraged by the new turn in the markets to justify them in waiting to get out, even if not, indeed, to get out at a profit.

GEORGE RUTLEDGE GIBSON.

MR. WHITE IN THE MARKET.

Friends of "Deacon" S. V. White are authority for the statement that Mr. White is again accumulating quite a large interest in the stock market and that of late he has been remarkably successful in his speculative ventures. It is said that within a short time Wall Street will again see "Deacon" White back on the floor of the Exchange—an event which Wall Street will cordially hail, for there is everywhere admiration for the sturdy old man who fights so bravely.

A CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

Interesting developments seem probable in the affairs of the Iowa Central Railway. The company's stockholders yesterday received a circular inclosing blank proxies for the next annual meeting, to be sent to E. C. M. Rand, care of the Hon. Russell Sage, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. The Directors of the company when asked about the matter professed much surprise at the circular, and showed a copy of another letter to the stockholders which they had prepared in reply, and which they were getting ready to mail.

This latter circular stated that the Rand-Sage letter had been prematurely issued, "inasmuch as the election does not occur until September. It does not represent any action of the Board of Directors. The undersigned, in behalf of many large stockholders, beg to notify you that, in their opinion, it is not for your interest to send your proxies in this direction, and request you to withhold them for further communication with us."

The circular was signed by A. M. Kidder & Co., Strong, Sturgis & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., Taintor & Holt, and R. J. Kimball & Co, Messrs. H. J. Morse of A. M. Kidder & Co., W. E. Strong of Strong, Sturgis & Co., and G. E. Taintor of Taintor & Holt are Directors of the Iowa Central.

WASHINGTON AND SUGAR STOCK.

Sugar took another upward spurt yesterday in spite of the combined opposition of Wall Street professionals and Washington statesmen. Washington has traded on both sides of the Sugar stock market for several days past, but its largest operations have been on the short side. Instead of responding to this, however, Sugar Trust has been following its usual custom and recovering its dividend reduction. Professional Wall Street, taking its tip from Washington, has also been a seller of Sugar, although the strength of the stock yesterday induced many of the traders to cover. Rumor has it that most of the recent Washington selling came from people in a position to know something about the future action of the House when it again acts upon the Tariff bill, and to these rumors some of the Sugar Trust bears are pointing significantly.

THE BUCKET SHOPS SCARED.

The New Street bucket shops are in a state of panic. Many of them suspended operations yesterday, keeping their offices open and allowing customers to watch quotations, but taking no bets. A few of them posted placards announcing their dates of resumption, some to-day and others not until Monday. Bucket-shop proprietors who had connections with the Morrison establishment devoted yesterday to finding new backers, and in many cases this was difficult, for the larger shops showed no disposition to take on new connections.

It is not likely that there will be any further bucket-shop raids by the police for the next ten days. The authorities are said to have plans on foot which, if successful, will result in more sweeping developments than New Street at present has any idea of.

STRENGTH OF THE GAS STOCKS.

The market for local gas securities again showed strength yesterday. Rumors of a consolidation of the New York companies in the near future continue to go the rounds, and the denials with which they meet daily in nowise discourage him. It is generally believed in the Street that some sort of a deal in the gas stocks will shortly be announced, although the nature of this deal no one seems to know. The outside security brokers report that many inquiries come from people known to be close to the managements of the various New York gas companies.

WALL STREET'S NEW WATCHWORD.

The watchword of Wall Street appears for the moment to be "Buy." Strangers venturing within its narrow precincts on any other passports are unmercifully set upon as enemies of the community. And there are many strangers still in the Street.—Chicago Evening Post.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

At the annual meeting of the New York Air Brake Company yesterday, the following Directors were elected: H. A. Rogers, Daniel Magone, Rowland Cox, George B. Massey, Crawford Livingston, I. B. Newcombe, C. A. Starbuck, J. C. Thompson, and C. H. Chaffee.

Mr. C. A. Starbuck was re-elected President and Daniel Magone Vice President, with J. C. Thompson Secretary and Treasurer.

MINING EXCHANGE PRICES.

Transactions on the Mining Exchange were officially reported yesterday as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Annetta	31½	32	31½	32	700
Columbia Gold	81	81	81	81	200
Japan	3.00	3.12½	3.00	3.12½	400
Eagle	3	4	3	4	5,000
Gold Cliff	17	17	17	17	100
Miami	20¾	21¼	20½	21¼	5,000
New Haven	2	2	2	2	1,000
Russel	39	40¼	39	40½	13,600
Total sales					26,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@48¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.86 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,771,158
Exports in same period	18,503,798
Net exorts	$16,732,640
Net exports, 1896	20,440,888
Net exports, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports, 1893	63,342,978

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On the Consolidated Exchange 900 shares of Brunswick sold at .07@.08, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 5,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 200 Iron Silver at 36, 1,500 Leadville at 14, 200 Mexican at 33, 300 Mollie Gibson at 37, 500 Mt. Rosa at .08, 300 Potosi at 60, 100 Standard at 1.50, 100 Sierra Nevada at 55, and 300 Yellow Jacket at 28.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	290	295
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181½	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	47
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	151	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	79	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry stock	64	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	74

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	227	230
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	260
Madison (Wis.) stock	48	50
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	74	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	106	107
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	114	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	107	109
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	112	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	121	123
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	70	73
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill'g pf.	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	57	82
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Com. (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	324	325
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152½	153½
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electric-Para. Lightning	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week June	$21,722	$24,625	$20,032
From Jan. 1	559,055	508,519	458,996
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week June	$47,999	$51,439	$48,089
From July 1	3,545,049	3,056,213	3,770,962
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	523	339	236
2d week June	$38,256	$12,320	$8,887
From Jan. 1	802,993	271,308	228,605
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
2d week June	$57,100	$44,200	$41,500
From July 1	2,340,129	2,329,883	2,031,004
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,151	6,151	6,148
2d week June	$626,354	$595,408	$523,158
From July 1	29,068,670	31,253,069	26,133,262
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week June	$98,209	$91,848	$90,004
From Jan. 1	2,819,538	2,637,017	2,876,345
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	
2d week June	$33,603	$26,423	$29,689
From Jan. 1	730,261	778,611	669,708
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
2d week June	$221,156	$226,932	$223,306
From July 1	11,024,491	12,082,870	11,460,698
PITTS., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. for May—			
Gross earnings	1,100,779	1,210,829	1,189,906
Operating ex.	851,645	924,219	974,625
Net earnings	249,104	286,608	215,281
Charges	294,928	308,195	302,374
Deficit	45,824	21,587	87,093
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	5,543,728	6,052,161	5,743,418
Operating ex.	4,474,311	4,751,137	4,436,980
Net earnings	1,268,817	1,295,022	1,046,728
Charges	1,385,101	1,404,946	1,359,962
Deficit	116,284	109,923	313,234

Des Moines & Fort Dodge for the year ended Dec. 31—Rental received from Rock Island, $153,680; other income, $1,863; total income, $155,643; total payments, $151,785; surplus, $3,858. Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1895, $60,361; surplus year ended Dec. 31, 1896, $3,858; receipts from sale of lands, $2,812; balance Dec. 31, 1896, $67,031. Dividend 6 per cent., payable Aug. 2, 1897, on 7,626 full shares preferred stock outstanding, $45,756; balance in hands of Treasurer, $21,275.

The receiver of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville reports for May: Receipts, $97,070; disbursements, $77,704; balance on hand, $22,152.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Cable stocks were firmer to-day. West Chicago started in at 98⅛, touched 99½, and closed strong at 99. Lake Street recovered from its recent decline and advanced to 10½. Chicago City Railway declined two points from 235, but there were few sales. There was some activity among the unlisted securities, notably South Side L, which opened at 42, declined to 39¾, and closed firm at 40⅞. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	25¼
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	58
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	8
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	29
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49
Chicago City Railway	228
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	137⅝
Lake St. Elevated	10¼
International Packing Co.	17
International Packing Co. pf.	42
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Co.	9½
Mil. & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	34¼
New York Biscuit Co.	48¼
North Chicago Street Railroad	220
Street's West. Stable Car Line	15
West Chicago Street Railroad	98½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	9¼
Met. W. S. El.	3

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The arbitrage stocks monopolized most of the business today. The prices followed New York's lead—an irregular opening, followed by gradual recovery. Welsbach was again bought by commission houses and ruled strong. Philadelphia and Union Traction were dull but very firm, while Electric People's 4s were a little easier on sales by people who are buying Philadelphia Traction. Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley were without feature. Cambria Iron rose 2 points and Pennsylvania Steel common 3 on more favorable trade reports. New York bought Consolidated Traction, (New Jersey,) and such was the demand for them that the price advanced 1¼, to 91, their highest price. The market closed firm at these figures:

Lehigh Valley	27½	27¼
N. P. Com. rct.	14¾	15
N. P. pf.	42¾	42⅝
Pennsylvania	52⅝	53
Reading	10 13-16	10⅞
Reading 1st pf.	23 3-16	23 5-16
Reding 2d pf.	13 11-16	13⅝
St. Paul	78⅝	78¾
Metropolitan Traction	109½	110½
Philadelphia Traction	70	70¼
Baltimore Traction	19¼	19⅜
Union Traction	9¼	9⅜
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	13½	13¾
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 17, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	153	129	Adams Express	152	152	152	152	+2
14¼	15	810	Am. Cotton Oil	14	14⅝	14	14⅜	+⅛
61	62	520	Am. Cotton Oil pf	61	62	61	62	+2½
111	113	80	Am. Express	113	113¼	112	112¼	...
10⅝	11	320	Am. Spirits Mfg	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
124	124¼	26,454	Am. Sugar Refs	122½	124½	122½	124	+1½
106¼	108	280	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	106½	108½	106½	106½	+½
73¾	74	8,410	Am. Tobacco	74⅛	74½	73¾	74	+1½
105	106½	21	Am. Tobacco pf	105	106½	105	106½	...
28	29	187	Ann Arbor pf	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	+⅛
12¼	12⅝	1,475	Atch., Top. & S. F	12	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
23⅝	23⅞	4,053	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	23¼	24	23¼	23⅝	+⅜
11¼	11½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
11¾	12¼	2,220	Bay State Gas	12	12½	12	12	+¼
24	24¼	2,140	B'klyn Rapid Transit	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+¼
108	108½	95	Brooklyn Union Gas	108	108½	108	108½	...
50	60½	802	Canada Southern	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50½	+⅝
61¼	61⅝	200	Canadian Pacific	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	...
17¼	17½	735	Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
81¼	81⅝	26,295	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	80½	82⅝	80½	81⅞	+1¼
89¼	89⅝	26,190	Chicago Gas	88	89⅝	88	89¼	+1¼
78⅝	78¾	30,330	Chi., Mil. & St. P	77⅞	79	77⅞	78¾	+⅝
136¾	137½	240	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	137	137	137	137	+1
110¼	110⅝	7,417	Chi. & N'western	109	110¾	109	110¼	+1½
70½	70⅝	12,275	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	69½	71	69⅝	70½	+1
23¾	24	557	C., C., C. & St. Louis	24	24½	24	24	+⅛
19⅝	20	2,060	Colorado Fuel & iron	19½	20	19¼	20	+⅝
31½	31¾	1,001	Consolidated Ice	31	31½	30¾	31¼	+⅝
80½	83	410	Consolidated Coal	80⅝	82⅝	80⅝	81⅜	+⅝
165	166	1,178	Con. Gas Co	166	166	166	165½	−½
107½	108¼	4,246	Delaware & Hudson	108	109¼	107	107⅞	+⅝
8⅝	9	100	Des Moines & Ft. D	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	−⅛
6	7	400	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
115	115¾	1230	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	115½	115½	115½	115½	+⅝
...	...	080	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅝
...	...	10	F. & Pere Marquette	7	7	7	7	...
33	33⅝	1,079	General Electric	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+¼
97	97¼	1,080	Illinois Central	96½	97¼	97	97¼	+¼
37⅞	39	300	Illinois Steel Co	38	38	38	38	...
7⅝	7⅞	300	Iowa Central	...	7½	7½	7½	...
26	27	70	Iowa Central pf	...	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
14⅜	15½	300	L. E. & Western	...	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
171	172	275	Lake Shore	171½	171¾	171½	171¾	+⅝
48¾	49¼	5,150	Louisville & Nashville	48⅝	50	48⅜	49⅝	+⅝
87⅜	87⅝	6,880	Manhattan Con	86½	88⅛	86½	87⅝	+⅝
1¾	1⅞	400	Mexican Nat. ctfs	1½	1¾	1¾	1¾	−¼
99½	100	100	Michigan Central	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¼	...
81	84	175	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	81	81	81	81	...
12¾	13	400	Mo., Kansas & Texas	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
31	31⅜	3,856	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+⅜
18	18¼	1,870	Missouri Pacific	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18	+⅛
28¼	28⅝	1,165	National Lead Co	28¼	29	28¼	29	+⅝
96	96	10	National Lead Co. pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	...
13	15	33	National Linseed Oil	13	13	13	13	...
4	5	200	National Starch	...	5	5	5	...
82½	82¾	7,065	New Jersey Central	81¾	83¼	81¾	82⅞	+1
101	101¼	582	New York Central	101	101¼	101	101¼	...
173½	175	15	N. Y., P. & Hart	173⅝	173⅝	173⅝	173⅝	−⅛
9	9	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
25¾	26½	2,860	N. Y., S. & West. pf	24	26	23⅜	26	+3¼
4	4¼	475	North American	4	4¼	4	4	...
14⅝	14⅞	1,585	Northern Pacific	14½	15	14½	14⅝	+⅛
42¼	42¾	11,220	Northern Pacific pf	41½	42⅝	41½	42⅜	+⅛
14⅜	14⅝	110	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	...
14¼	14⅜	300	Ore. S. L., when iss	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+⅛
54¼	55	500	Ore. S. L. & U. N	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	+⅛
...	...	100	Ore. S. L. & U. N., t. r.	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
29	29¼	1,290	Pacific Mail	29	29⅝	29	29⅛	+⅛
164½	165¼	330	Pull. Pal. Car. Co	164	164⅞	164	164⅞	+⅛
21⅝	21⅞	4,230	Reading	21⅜	22	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
46½	46⅝	2,700	Reading 1st pf	46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅝	+⅜
27⅝	27⅞	260	Reading 2d pf	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	+⅜
38⅝	39¼	210	St. J. & G. Is. 1st pf	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¾	...
11¾	12	126	St. J. & G. Is. 2d pf	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	...
5¼	5⅝	100	St. L. & San F	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
49¼	49¾	2,140	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	49⅜	+⅛
16⅝	16¾	4,290	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+⅛
3¼	3½	100	St. Louis S'western	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
8¾	9	50	St. Louis S'western pf	8¾	9¼	8¾	8¾	...
59⅜	59½	3,270	St. Paul & Omaha	58¾	59¾	58⅝	59¼	+1
142	145	1	St. Paul & Omaha pf	145	145	145	145	...
15	15⅜	300	Southern Pacific	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+⅛
9¼	9⅝	890	Southern Railway	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅛
28⅝	28⅞	4,650	Southern Railway pf	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
6	6½	385	Stand. R. & T	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	...
24½	24⅝	3,835	Tenn. Coal & Iron	23⅝	24⅝	23	24½	+⅛
10⅜	10½	2,060	Texas Pacific	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅛
7½	7⅝	650	Union Pacific	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
2	2	25	U. P., Den. & Gulf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
38	42	25	U. S. Express	40	40	40	40	...
7⅜	8¼	100	U. S. Leather	8	8	8	8	...
58½	59	2,010	U. S. Leather pf	55¾	58¾	55¾	58⅝	+⅛
5⅞	6	140	Wabash	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	...
15⅝	15¾	1,160	Wabash pf	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
104	106	65	Wells-Fargo Express	105½	106	105½	106	...
83¾	88⅝	8,455	W. U. Telegraph	82⅞	84	82⅞	83⅝	+⅝
⅞	⅞	100	W. & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
2½	...	150	W. & Lake Erie pf	3½	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
...	...	100	Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
Total		248,198						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip 3,000	70	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s 2,000	111⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 4,000	79½	Ill Cent 4s, 1891 3,000	112⅜
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s 78,000	83⅜	International & Gt N 1st 1,000	119
10,000	83⅞	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 1,000	78½
8,000	84	Int & Gt N 3d Mtge 1,000	83¼
Adjustment 4s 15,000	49⅜	8,000	37
7,000	49¾	Iowa Central 1st 5s 2,000	88
23,000	49⅝	2,000	92½
17,000	49½	Kan Pac 1st Cons, Trust Co Certfs 25,000	73
8,000	49⅞	5,000	73½
1,000	50	24,000	74
5,000	50	Keokuk & D M 1st 2,000	104½
17,000	49¾	Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 8,000	99
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co Certfs 1,000	74½	L Erie & W 1st 5s 10,000	117¾
1,000	75	L, S & M So 2d Coup 5,000	121
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 6,000	80	L, S & M So 1st Reg 28,000	112
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 6,000	80	5,000	112½
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000	113	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 13,000	117½
Cent Ga, Mob Div 5s 7,000	96⅛	7,000	117¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s 2,000	75¼	Lo & Mo River 1st 15,000	112
Louisville & Nashville, Pens & Atl 1st 1,000s3	96	Louisville & Nashville, Mobile Gold 4s 3,000	82½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 3,000	111¼	Lo, N A & Chic G M, Tr ust Co Certfs 1,000	45
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 11,000	91⅝	Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 2,000	115
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 10,000	120¼	Mil & St Paul Cons 5,000	136⅛
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 6,000	99⅞	5,000	136⅝
Chic, G L & C Co 1st 4,000	103½	5,000	137
6,000	103¾	Mil & St Paul, I & D Ext 2,000	137½
10,000	104	Minn & St L 1st 7s 4,000	139
5,000s5f	104	Minn & St L Con 5s 7,000	102¼
2,000	104	1,000	102⅞
Chic & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Co Certfs 5,000	42¼	1,000	103
5,000	42⅞	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	91½
5,000	42¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 4,000	83⅞
18,000	42¼	500	84½
Chic & N W, S F 5s 4,000	112	500	83¾
Chic & Northwn Cons 7s 10,000	145⅛	2,000	83⅞
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 10,000	99	3,000	83¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 5,000s20f	106⅞	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 2,000	61
5,000	106⅞	3,000	60⅞
Chic, St L & N O 5s 10,000	123	16,000	61
C, St P, M & O Cons 6,000	131⅜	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s 8,000	80
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co Certfs 15,000	7½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s, Prins & Atl 1st 1,000	68¼
Col, Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs 2,000	71⅝	10,000	68⅛
4,000	72	2,000	68¾
18,000	71⅝	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 15,000	24½
14,000	72	38,000	24¼
Col, H V & T G M 4s 1,000	50	1,000	24⅝
Col & Ninth Av 1st 1,000	117½	1,000	24¼
5,000	117	2,000	24⅜
1,000	117¼	2,000	24¼
10,000	117½	8,000	24
Commercial Cable 4s 3,000	106½	5,000	24⅜
Denver & Rio Grande 4s 1,000	89	20,000	24¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s 7,000	81	10,000	24⅜
Det, Mac & Mar L G 1,000	18	2,000	24¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con 5s 13,000	108⅜	Tol, Peo & Wn 4s 7,000	64
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 4,000	113½	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs 3,000	77½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s 15,000	66	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 1,000	38
Ft Wth & D C 1st 16,000	62	1,000	38½
Galv, H & H 5s 5,000	84	Virginia Midland G M 2,000	101
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 4,000s3	90½	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	104⅜
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 10,000	68	Wabash 2d 5s 10,000	70
Total sales		West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	109⅝
		Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 1,000	116
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs 5,000	33
		5,000	33¼
		5,000	33
		Oreg Short Line 6s 5,000	120
		Oreg S L & U N Con, Trust Co Certfs 10,000	81
		Penn Cos Gtd 4½s 5,000	111
		People's G & C Chic, 1st Cons 6s 29,000	110¼
		3,000	110½
		2,000	110¾
		10,000	111
		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co Certfs 27,000	10
		Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000	68
		2,000	68¼
		2,000	68¾
		1,000	69
		Pittsburg & Wn 1st 5,000	71½
		Reading Co Gen 4s 29,000	83⅝
		3,000	83¾
		3,000	83⅞
		Rio Grande Wn 1st 10,000	74½
		10,000	74¾
		15,000	75
		St L & G I 2-3-4s 2,000	64½
		St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000	78½
		St L & San Fran 4s 5,000	70¼
		5,000	70½
		15,000	70¼
		5,000	70½
		St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Cent 6s 10,000	121
		St Paul, M & M 2d 10,000	121¾
		St P & Sioux City 1st 1,000	131¼
		San An & Ar P 4s 7,000	59
		Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	83
		South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated 10,000	90¼
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 20,000	92
		10,000	92⅛
		20,000	92
		3,000	92¼
		3,000	92⅛
		Standard R & T 6s 1,000	67
		Standard R & T Inc 1,000	16
		Tenn C, Ir & R 6s, Birmingh'm Div 1st 5,000s5f	85
		Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000	96½
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 15,000	91
		5,000	90⅝
		10,000	90¾
		2,000	91
		2,000	90¾
		Tex & Pac 2d Inc 15,000	24½
		38,000	24¼
		1,000	24⅝
		1,000	24¼
		2,000	24⅜
		2,000	24¼
		8,000	24
		5,000	24⅜
		20,000	24¼
		10,000	24⅜
		10,000	24¼
		Tol, Peo & Wn 4s 64	
		Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co Certfs 3,000	77½
		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 1,000	38
		1,000	38½
		Virginia Midland G M 2,000	101
		Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	104⅝
		Wabash 2d 5s 10,000	70
		West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	109⅝
		4,000	109¾
		Wn Nor Car 1st 6s 1,000	116
		Wiscon Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs 5,000	33
		5,000	33¼
		5,000	33
		Total sales	$1,021,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,871,700
Gold reserve	144,810,78
Net silver	27,516,80
United States notes in the Treasury	32,303,070
Treasury notes of 1890	29,893,43
Total receipts this day	1,238,768
Total receipts this month	17,119,46
Total receipts this year	327,719,481
Total expenditures this day	780,00
Total expenditures this month	13,321,00
Total expenditures this year	356,104,141
Deposits in National banks	17,602,253
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	422,340
Government receipts from internal revenue	501,01
Customs	651,605
Miscellaneous	86,009

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Halsted Printing Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—G. C. Halsted and Henry Hutchinson of Brooklyn, and T. A. Donahue of New York City.

Sterling Investment Company of Brooklyn, to deal in real estate; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. V. Terboss, F. D. King, P. O. Davidson, G. W. Tower, and S. Bishop Marks, Brooklyn.

Long Manufacturing Company of Rochester, to manufacture hardware specialties; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. W. Long, Janet Remington, H. F. Remington, and Abraham Benedict of Rochester.

The Facts Printing Company of Elmira, to publish a newspaper and do book and job printing; capital, $15,000. Directors—John Kline of Keuka College, W. P. F. Furgeson of Whiteborough, F. C. English of Corning, S. B. Roberts of Utica, S. C. Estey, Emerson Orvis, S. A. Manwaring, W. V. Elliott, and F. E. Baldwin of Elmira.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	...
4s, r., 1907	111½	...
4s, c., 1907	113	113⅛
4s, r., 1925	125	125¼
4s, c., 1925	125¼	125½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¼
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114¼
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	...
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1895	101¾	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101¾	...
Alb. & Sus	172	...
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 6s	60	63
Am. Coal	110	125
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	29½	29⅞
Ann Arbor	9¼	10½
At. & Pac	...	¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2½	3½
Boston A. L. pf	105	107
Brunswick Co	¼	½
Burr., R. & P. pf	...	20
Burr., R. & P. pf., ...	...	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75
Capital Traction	54	...
Chi. & Alton pf	162	...
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	40
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	95	98
Chicago Gt. W.	2	4
Chi. & N. W. pf.	158	...
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	65
C., L. & W. pf	40	...
Cleve. & Pitts	164	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1¼
C. C. & I., Dev. pf.	2½	3
Col. & H. Coal, all in pd.	3¼	4¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	85
Col., H. V. & T.	3	3¼
Com. Cable	165	...
Consol. Coal	88	...
Del., L. & W.	151½	...
Den. & R. G.	11	11¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	42	43
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	65	...
D., S. S. & A.	3	3¼
E. E. Ill. of Bkln	108	110
Eighth Avenue	310	...
Erie 1st pf	33	34
Erie 2d pf	18¾	20
Ev. & T. H.	18	20
Gt. Nor. pf	120	125
G. B. & West	35	40
G. B. & W., Deb.	...	50
G. B. & W., Deb., A	40	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B	4¼	4½
Harlem	310	...
Homestake	35	38
Illinois Central	92	...
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	53	45
Joliet & Chicago	156	...
Kan. & Mich.	3	6
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	10¾	14
Laclede Gas	23	24
Laclede Gas pf.	78	80
L. E. & W. pf.	65	69
Long Island	40	50
Mah. Coal R.	125	...
Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf., ex d.	40	60
Met. Traction	108½	110
Minn. & St. L.	19¼	20
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49¾	50
Minn. Iron	46	48
Mobile & Ohio	20⅝	22
Morris & Essex	163	167
Nat. St. 1st pf	54	58
Nat. St. 2d pf	15	20
New Cent. Co	6½	7
New England	...	37
N. Y. C. & St. L.	12¼	18½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	32
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Nor. & West.	11	12
Nor. & W. pf.	29¼	30¼
Nor. West. Tel.	110	...
Ohio Southern	...	5
Ont. Mining	6¾	7½
Oregon R. & N.	18½	21
Penn. Coal	325	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¼	½
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	13½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	45
Pf. Ft. W. & C.	164	170
Quicksilver	1	2
Quicksilver pf.	...	8½
Rens. & Saratoga	176	181
R., W. & O.	11⅝	13½
St. J. & Gr. Isl.	3	3¼
Second Avenue	130	140
St. P. & D.	22	23
St. P. & D. pf.	72	87
St. P., M. & M.	115	125
Sil. bull. certfs.	60½	61
Sixth Avenue	185	190
Third Avenue	150	153
Tol. & Onio Cent.	...	25
T. & O. C. pf.	40	70
West, Union Beef.	7	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,720	Am. Sug. Ref.	122⅜	124½	122⅜	124½
680	Am. Tobacco	73⅝	74⅞	73⅝	73⅝
30	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	A., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12½	12½
70	A., T. & S. F. pf.	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¼
20	Bay State Gas	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
7,840	Chicago Gas	89⅝	89⅞	88	89¼
5,020	C., R. I. & P.	69⅞	71	69⅝	70⅝
11,830	C. B. & Q.	80⅝	82	80⅝	81⅞
18,180	C., M. & St. P.	77⅞	79	77⅞	78¾
2,880	Central of N. J.	81⅞	83½	81⅞	82⅞
80	C. & Northwest.	110	110⅝	110	110⅝
140	C., St. P., M. & O.	59⅝	59½	59⅜	59½
20	Del. & Hudson	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼
110	Gen. Electric	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33¼
650	Louis. & Nash.	48¾	49⅞	48¾	49⅝
1,130	Manhattan	86¾	88	86⅝	87⅝
320	Mo. Pacific	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18⅛
20	Nor. Pacific	15	15	15	15
710	Nor. Pacific pf.	41⅜	42⅜	41⅜	42½
2,340	Reading	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅝
80	Southern pf	28⅞	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜
300	Tenn. C. & I.	23	24½	23	24½
70	U. S. Leather pf.	59¼	59½	59¼	59¼
10	Union Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
66,460		82¼	84	82⅝	83⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	84	84	84	84
4,000	B., C. R. & N. 1st	105¾	106	105¾	106
5,000	Int. & G. N. 3d	37⅝	38	37⅝	38
7,000	Northern P. 3s	66½	66¾	66½	66⅝
2,000	J. P. & Exp.	67½	68	67½	68
5,000	Rio G. W. 4s	75	75	75	75
10,000	Texas Pacific 2d	24	24	24	24

$38,000.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Lincoln National	750
American Ex	166	Manhattan	220
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	140	Mechanics'	190
Central National	160	Mercantile	170
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	280	Merchants' Ex	114
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	150
Citizens	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	200
Commerce	208	New York	230
Commercial	130	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank of N. A.	180
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	175
First Nat. of B.	120	Park	300
Fourth National	175	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	105
Garfield National	500	Republic	145
German American	110	Seaboard National	169
German Exchange	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	330	State of N. Y.	100
Hudson River	158	Tradesmen's	97
Imp. & Traders'	215	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	Western National	114
Leather Manuf'rs	170		

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANKLIN B. POPE.—Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Hamilton R. Squar receiver for Franklin B. Pope, butcher, of 881 Tenth Avenue, on application of Arthur P. Hilton.

SAMUEL W. RICHARDS.—The schedules in the assignment of Samuel W. Richards, dry goods dealer, at 58 West Twenty-third Street, show liabilities of $45,511, nominal assets of $60,285, and actual assets of $31,198.

OSCAR K. WEINMANN.—Frank J. Nealis has been appointed receiver of the rents of 503 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, in a suit brought by Frances A. Skinner, as executrix, against Oscar K. Weinmann and others to foreclose a mortgage of $14,000.

MENZEL & CO.—An attachment for $1,273.70 was yesterday issued against the property of Menzel & Co., dealers in salt fish at 304 Washington Street. The sheriff is in charge. The firm started in business in December last. Its members are Matilda Menzel, Henry Hebenstreet, and George Doerr.

DE LEEUW & OPPENHEIMER.—The De Leeuw & Oppenheimer Printing Company of 204 and 206 Duane Street, which on March 6 assigned to Rudolph M. De Leeuw, has effected a settlement with its creditors, giving notes at six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months, and yesterday a reassignment of its property was filed.

W. AND JOHNSTON COMPANY.—The W. J. Johnston Company, publisher, of 253 Broadway, has applied to the Supreme Court for voluntary dissolution of the company, and Justice Beekman yesterday set Sept. 23 as the date for the order to show cause. The liabilities are $3,425, and assets $8,930. The business was established in 1875 by William J. Johnston, and incorporated in 1889 with a capital stock of $25,000. Nearly all the stock has since been bought back by Mr. Johnston. The company publishes The Electrical World and a line of technical books.

EDWARD MILLER.—Judgment for $13,808.83 was entered yesterday by Platzek, Sirocok & Herzog against Edward Miller, the hatter, of 164 and 1,147 Broadway, in favor of Louis S. Miller, on notes. The failure is attributed to dull times, to the backwardness of the season, and to heavy expenses in carrying on the business. A meeting of creditors will soon be called, and an offer of settlement made. The liabilities are said

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Reported—Little Business in the Auction Room.

Francis T. Underhill and H. Archie Pell have sold for Herman Wronkow, for about $75,000, the five-story apartment house, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 50 by 75.

David Stewart has sold for Mark Ash to a Mr. Cuthbert, for $35,000, the three-story and basement white stone dwelling, southeast corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

Gustavus L. Lawrence has sold to Bernard Preuss the two new five-story flats, 211 and 213 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, each 33.4 by 100.11. In part payment the buyer gives the six-story brick tenement, with store, 29 Frankfort Street, 29.3 by 104.8.

Maclay & Davies, representing the seller, and S. V. R. Cruger & Co., the buyer, have sold for William F. Havemeyer to John D. Hennessy, the five-story apartment house, with stores, 885 Columbus Avenue, 30 by 100.

Chester A. Arthur, son of the late ex-President, has sold to John Frankenheimer a five-acre plot at the corner of Elberon and Park Avenues, Elberon, N. J., opposite the Moses Taylor Memorial Church. A syndicate, of which former Presidents Arthur and Grant and J. Rhinelander Dillon were members, purchased a tract of twenty acres at Elberon in 1869. The parcel just sold subsequently became Mr. Arthur's share, and was a part of his estate, which he left to his son and daughter.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Maria S. Hageman, for $2,500, the two-story frame dwelling, Kossuth Avenue, northeast side, 75 feet southeast of Matilda Avenue, 2 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Oliver B. Van Beuren, for $10,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 162 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 17 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to R. F. Tysen, for $14,250, the five-story stone front dwelling, 493 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 85.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter A. Brown, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,812.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, David McClure, referee, 277 Water Street, south side, 50 feet west of Dover Street, 24.5 by 72 by 23.4 by 72, five-story brick stores and lofts; 228 East Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David McClure, referee, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 150 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,560.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, David B. Ogden, referee, 224 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 170 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $11,529.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, Amsterdam Avenue, and the Boulevard, for a five-story brick school, 200 by 148; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $276,000.

Se enty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 102.2; Mrs. Louise M. Gebhard of 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Bruce Price of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story brick shed, 50 by 50; Frederick and Eliza Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., owners; George H. Griebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

McGraw Avenue, north side, 125 feet east of Cottage Grove Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36; John Reardon of 250 East Nineteenth Street, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $2,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Cedar Place, for two two-story frame buildings, shed, and stable, 25 by 15 and 12 by 12; John Gaffney, 3,311 Third Avenue, owner; J. Gardella of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 76; George J. Ryan of 214 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Albert Rohrmel of 201 East Eighty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for four four-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 78; John G. Borgstede of Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Hudson River, from One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, to a two-story frame and iron coal pocket; Theodore F. Tone of 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; John A. Mead & Co. of 11 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick bachelor apartment house, with store; C. A. Griswold, Union League Club, owner; Bruce Price, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 340 Water Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; Simon B. Flannery of 175 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 131 Allen Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store and dance hall; Louis Greenblatt of 1 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 64 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick hotel and lodge rooms; Tone Gruft of 61 Eldridge Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $50.

Nos. 188 and 190 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, to two four-story brick dwellings, with stores; Owen McCracken of 188 Seventh Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of seventh Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

Southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, to a one-story brick and stone store; Frederick A. Clark and others of Cooperstown, N. Y., owners; George J. Griebel of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $14,000.

Southwest corner of Intervale Avenue and Home Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Sarah May of 2,197 Fifth Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,400.

Lyon Place, south side, 200 feet west of West Farms Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; John Honohan, owner; Thomas L. Newman of Unionport, architect; cost, $250.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.—The Board of Street Opening and Improvement will meet to-day in the Mayor's office. Various matters of interest are to be considered.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED.—East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, from the New York and Harlem Railroad to Marion Avenue. Hearings ten days after June 21. Report to be made July 15. Part III., Supreme Court.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS, (offices of the Commissioners at 90 and 92 West Broadway.—East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, June 23, 4 P. M.; East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Aqueduct Avenue to Jerome Avenue, June 24, 10 A. M.; a public place at the junction of Morris Avenue, College Street, and East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, June 23, 11:30 A. M.; Briggs Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street to the Southern Boulevard, June 23, 11 A. M.; Morris Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Park View Terrace, June 22, 11 A. M.; East Two Hundred and Second Street, from the Grand Boulevard to Briggs Avenue, June 30, 10 A. M.

APPLICATIONS TO BE MADE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—Corporation Counsel Scott will apply for the appointment of Commissioners at Special Term, Part III., Supreme Court, June 25: East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, from Third to Fulton Avenues; Lorillard Place, from Third to Pelham Avenues; East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Third to Fulton Avenue; West Two Hundred and Sixty-first Street, from Riverdale Avenue to Broadway; Mount Vernon Avenue, from Jerome Avenue to the northern boundary of the city; Villa Place, from Southern Boulevard to Van Courtlandt Avenue; Spuyten Duyvil Road, from the Parkway, near Spuyten Duyvil Station, to the junction of Riverdale Avenue; East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, from Anderson to Marcher Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Jerome Avenue to Morris Avenue; Perry Avenue, from Mosholu Parkway to the south line of Woodlawn Cemetery; Johnson Avenue, from Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to Spuyten Duyvil Road; East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, from Jerome Avenue to the Boulevard.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 17.

ARTHUR AV, 2,486; Mary McManus to Charles E. McManus $1
BROOME ST, 575, 22x68; C. J. Purcell and others to James T. Pyle..... 1
BRIDGE AV, s s a, 295.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x110; Anastasia Cashman to Johanna Coughlin 600
CLINTON ST, 232; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1
CONCORD ST, e s, Lot 43, map of ninety-three building lots, at South Mount Vernon—Joseph Kunas and wife to J. C. Doty..... 1
CONCORD ST, e s, Lot 45, map of ninety-three building lots, at South Mount Vernon; Jeremiah C. Doty and wife to Joseph Derry 4,500
ELTON AV, n e corner of 150th St, 50x100; Michael J. Naughton to Henry L. Phillips..... 1
LAFAYETTE AV, n e corner of Faile Av, 200x200; George T. Davidson, referee, to John McL. Nash 9,000
MONROE ST, 234 and 236, 54.9x95.8; John Fish and wife to Morris Levy..... 1
MADISON AV, n e cor of 25.10x4.10x23.6x95.1; George G. Battle, referee, to Noel B. Sanborn and another..... 500
MORRIS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of 149th St, 61.6x81.8x irreg; Gustavus Robitzek and others to Herman Schmuck and another 8,600
ORCHARD ST, w s, 102.8 ft s of Delancey St, 20x75; Orchard St, w s, 127.8 ft s of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Orchard St, w s, 152.3 ft s of Delancey St, 25x87.6; Henry Jentes and others to Moses Levy. 87,000
PIER 24, East River, one-half part; also one-half bulkhead, &c.; also one-half Pier 23, East River; Samuel Verplanck and wife to Matilda C. Verplanck, 19-90 part 2,500
SHERIFF ST, 81, also Suffolk St, e s, 100 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Bernard Dresher and wife to Aaron Cohn..... 3,500
ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 50 ft s of Merrill St, 25x100; Frank W. Gordon and wife to Thomas J. F. Keleher 3,300
SEDGWICK AV, w s, at n boundary line of land of Frederick C. Ringer, 10x80.3x irreg x 8.4 ft in the rear; Taylor and others to Frederick C. Ringer 600
THOMPSON St, 141, 24.8x100; Samuel Morehouse and wife to Harris Mandelbaum 1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 200 ft s of 171st St, 75x145; Edward D. Bertine and wife to Henry Ratjen..... 12,000
WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x125, Frederick B. Story and wife to Charles H. Thornton and another..... 15,050
WEBSTER AV, e s, 606.4 ft n of 179th St, 20.11x101.4x20.11x103.4; Charles H. Thornton and another to Frank D. Storey..... 7,500
1ST AV, w s, 22.11 ft n of 11th St, 22.11x100; George Clark to William H. Schmohl 15,500
2D AV, 931, 21x80; Mary McDonald to Annie Allen..... 4,000
3D AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; Jessie Meyer to Henry L. Sprague..... 27,000
10TH ST, n s, Lot 405, map of the estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, 25x94.10; Laemmlein Huttenwelser and others to Julius Dreyfus..... 10
22D ST, n e s, Lots 802 and 803, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.9; Schuyler C. Fryer to T. Donahue Steam Marble Works..... 7,875
28TH ST, s s, 100 w 2d Av, 25x98.9; Andrew Krieg to Regina Krieg..... 10
32D ST, 310 East; Bernard Donohue to Francis Donohue 1
60TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 40x100.5; John R. Bowers to Henry L. Sprague.. 55,000
64TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Anastasia Cashman and another to Johanna Coughlin 2,200
75TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x102.2; 75th St, n s, 151.8 t w of 2d Av, 26.8x102.2; 80th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Samuel Friedman and wife to Peter Lorenz 1,800
88TH ST, 68 East, 31.1x102.2; Theodore B. Willis and wife to James Connolly... 1
97TH ST, n s, 291 ft e of 8th Av, 16.10x100.3; Emily A. O'Neil and Charles L. O'Neil and others to Emily A., Frank L., and Charles L. O'Neil..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 124x100.11; Charles Buck and wife to Edward Oppenheimer and another..... 100
113TH ST, 237 East, 25x100.11; George H. Rudolph to John Schreiber and wife..... 1
113TH ST, 239 East, 25x100.11; Therese Schreiber to George H. Rudolph..... 1
114TH ST, 14 and 16 East; Harris Levy and wife to John Fish..... 1
116TH ST, s e cor of Manhattan Av, 27.11x87; William H. Butler to George P. Butler 10
119TH ST, s s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 20x100.11; Jones Jacobs to Fannie Swartz..... 1
131ST ST, 235 West, 15x99.11; Hanna M. Klemme to Carolina Rhotert..... 1
146TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; 146th St, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Herman Schmuck and others to Gustavus Robitzek..... 30,000
146TH ST, s s, part of Lot 228, map of the Jacobus Phelan estate, 25x100; Joseph Moore and wife to Florence Morell..... 3,000
146TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Brook Av, 20x50; Coman Koehler to Lena Bebhardt... 1
147TH ST, 37 West, 20x99.11; Ernestine Treat and wife to R. C. Jackson..... 13,500
183D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 25x73; The Northern Improvement Company to David R. Bolster..... 2,700
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e cor, map of Peter Handebode, being 78.9 ft s e of Bambridge Av, 34.6x71.7x25x94.4; Herman Wasserman and wife to Edward A. Isaacs, one-fourth part 1

Recorded Leases.

DIEM, Carl, to Paul Westphal; 323 West 38th St, store floor, &c., 7 years..... $1,500
JUNG, Anna to Hans Pohlman; 922 Washington Av, 5 years 720
NEHER, John, to Bernard Courtney; 234 5th Av, 2 years 1,536
NEHER, John, to Henry Koehler; 296 West 22d St, 4 10-12 years 500

Recorded Mortgages.

BERNHEIM, Amelia, and David B. Goldsmith, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 2,180 2d Av, lease, store, &c.; demand..... $5,000
BOLSTER, David R., and wife to Francis J. Schmid; n s of 183d St, 181.3 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 1,500
BOLSTER, David R., to Sarah A. Williamson; n s of 183d St, 143.9 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 1,500
BOLSTER, David R., to Sarah A. Williamson; n s of 183d St, 102.6 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 1,500
BOLSTER, David R., to Sarah A. Williamson; n s of 183d St, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years 1,500
BLISS, Clara E., to Catherine McGuckin; e s of Edgecombe Av, 51.6 ft n of 139th St, 4 months 2,400
BLISS, Clara E. and Charles H., to Frederick N. Dubois; e s of Edgecombe Av, 67.6 ft n of 139th St, 4 months 2,000
BLISS, Clara E., to Eugene C. Potter; e s of Edgecombe Av, 35 ft n of 139th St, 4 months 2,000
CONWAY, John R., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 139 East 21st St, 1 year 4,000
CRAWFORD, Andrew, and wife to Louise M. Stern; s s of 209th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,800
CASEY, John, and wife to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 85th St, 70 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years... 50,000
CONNOLLY, James, and wife to Cornelia L. Marshall; 48 East 86th St, 5 years... 40,000
D'AURIA, G. Pasquale, and wife to Julius B. Denicke; w s of Crotona Av, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years..... 2,500
DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to John T. Willets, as guardian of Valentine M. Willets; Lot 405, map of the estate of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, 17th Ward, 5 years 28,000
EATON, Bradley L., and wife to Fanny P. Robertson; e s of Webster Av, adjoining the land of Church E. Gates & Co., 3 years 10,000
EVERDELL, William K., and wife to Henry B. Howell; s w corner of Waverley Place and Greene St, 1 year..... 120,000
EVANS, Robert, and John R. Simmons; 568 Broome St, 1 year..... 10,000
FEINBERG, Jacob, and Joseph Feinberg and wives to John T. Willets, as guardian of John T. Willets, Jr.; n e corner of 102d St and Boulevard, 3 years..... 60,000
FEINBERG, Jacob, and Joseph Feinberg and wives to John T. Willets, as guardian of John T. Willets, Jr.; e s of Boulevard, 66.11 ft n of 102d St, 3 years. 40,000
FRESHER, Anton, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 31st St, 249 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,500
HASLUN, Joseph, and wife to Ida M. Murphy; Lot 691, map of Section C, Yorkville estate, 3 years..... 250
HESS, Addie, and Samuel G., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 120th St, 336.8 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 11,000
HAMBERGER, Samuel L., to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 125th St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 18,000
LANGE, Charles, to Harry Strasbourger; s w s of 11th Av, 275 ft n of 3d St, also 102 and 104 East 11th St, installments 450
LEERBURGER, Matilda and Henry, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 120th St, 373.4 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years. 11,000
MILLER, Constance M. L., to D. McL. Shaw, guardian, &c., of A. Govin Y. Gomez; 100th St, n e corner of Tiffany St, 3 years 3,000
MURPHY, Minnie and James D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; s s of 156th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000
MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg, and wives to Johanna M. Miller; w s of Anthony Av, 218.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years 4,000
McNULTY, Maria and Mary, to Elizabeth H. Silas; Lot 26, Block H, map of Dore Lyon property, Westchester, 2 years 600
MUSCHENHEIM, William C., and wife to Julia A. Lockwood and another, executors, &c., of John Lockwood; centre line of Fort Washington Av, 215 ft n from s boundary line of property of Lucius Chittenden, 2 years..... 10,000
RINGER, Frederick C., to Alfred J. Taylor and William D. Peck; w s of Sedgwick Av, adjoining lands of F. C. Ringer, 2 years 400
RODEN, Gustavus, and wife to the Yonkers Building and Loan Association; w s of Kapock Av, 154.8 ft n of land of James Mahoney, extends to Westchester Av, installments..... 2,000
RATJEN, Henry, to Edward D. Bertine; w s of Washington Av, 250 ft s of 171st St, 1 year..... 7,000
RATJEN, Henry, to Lillian F. Page; w s of Washington Av, 250 ft s of 171st St, demand 1,000
SEALEY, Benjamin H., and wife to William F. Thorn; w s of Broadway, 200 ft n of Varian St, one-half year..... 1,000
SCHMOHL, William H., to Charles H. Reed; w s of 1st Av, 22.11 ft n of 11th St, 5 years..... 12,000
SIMMONS, J. Gorse, and wife to Isaac Butler; Lot 204, map of Unionport, 3 years 3,500
SCHMIDT, Carl F., and wife to Frank R. Schmitt; n s of 46th St, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 3,000
SOMMER, Jacob, and wife to Diedrich Fink, as trustee, &c.; Lot 459, map of Van Nest Park, 6 years..... 6,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Gustavus Robitzek and others; e s of Morris Av, 98 ft s of 140th St, 1 year.. 5,000
STEELE, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 3d Av, 140.1 ft n of 139th St, 1 year..... 1,000
TIEMEYER, William, to Carl Fischer; w s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years 16,000
TIEMEYER, William, to Carl Fischer; w s of 2d Av, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years 1,500
TIEMEYER, William, to Louis Tiemeyer; same property, 3 years..... 1,200
TIEMEYER, William, to Carl Rittel; same property, 1 year..... 700
VAN TASSEL, Isaac G., and wife, to Warren B. Sammis; lots 61 and 62, map of 16 villa sites, and 80 lots, portion of Anthony estate, 24th ward, 3 years... 1,000
VINOGRADOVA, Florence M., and husband, to Catharine S. Banning; lot 228, map of Village of Mott Haven, 3 years. 3,000
VINOGRADOVA, Florendina, otherwise Florence M., to Joseph H. Norcum; same property, 2 years 500
WENDELKEN, Gevert, and wife, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s w cor of 5th Av and 132d St, 3 years..... 14,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

APPLEBY, Charles E., to Emma L. Jacob $1
APPLEBAUM, Meyer H., and Moses Esberg, trustee, to Banned Friend..... 1
BOOTH, Otis W., executor and trustee of Jared Linsly, to Mary K. Potter and others ..... Omitted
BELL, Jared W., to William E. Diller... 12,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, (two mortgages)... 800
BOGERT, Julian, to Charlotte D. Page.
GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Charles G. Moses 5,000
JONES, Louis M., to United States Trust Company, New York..... 30,000
JOHNSON, William W., and another, executors, &c., of A. J. Johnson, to Townsend Wandell, executor of N. W. Hooker 16,389
LEDWITH, Lucy A., to Samuel T. Reynolds 8,000
MOSES, Charles G., to Phoebe T. Fountain 5,000
MELLERT, Emma M., to Fanny Aschelm, (two mortgages) 3,802
PEYSER, Hannah, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 20,000
PEYSER, Hannah, as administratrix, of John F. Peyser, to Henry M. Peyser.... 1
PEYSER, Henry M., to Hannah Peyser... 1
RICHARDS, Charles F., to Jacob D. Butler 1
ROCKEFELLER, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 15,000
SIMMONS, John R., to Henry L. Sprague, (two mortgages) 22,500
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Charles H. Koenig..... 1,650
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Emma M. Mellert..... 2,030
WIEDERMAN, Rosa, to Church E. Gates & Co. 1
WHITE, Laura T., to George H. Granniss 3,500

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, 87 and 87½, and 98 East Broadway; Joseph P. Puels, executor of Peter Puels, against Jane M. L. Crosby, executrix, &c., and others, (to declare lien on property;) attorneys, Thorn, Lamb, & K.

FULTON AV, s e s, 184.4 ft s w of 168th St, 16.8x100; James Ellis and another against John H. Connell, executor, &c., and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, William G. Mulligan.

LEWIS ST, 180; George P. Herrmann against John Brodbeck and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Stein.

WHITE, 183 and 185 st, 100 ft e of 1st St, 25x106.8x25x107.4; Yellow Pine Company against Amy J. Hallock and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

50TH ST, 516 and 526 West; Department of Buildings against Bertha Volkening, (violation of building laws;) attorney, J. M. Mayer.

61ST ST, 340 East; Agatha C. Bogert against George A. Grant and others, (to set aside deed;) attorney, A. Gardner.

77TH ST, 316 East; Jonas Well and another against Maria A. Stearns and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, David Wall.

109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Bernard Lippman against John Turner and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Lazarus.

149TH ST, 551 and 553 East; John Spence against William H. Niebuhr and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, William O. Campbell.

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Salvatore Santacroce against J. H. Miller, owner; John Layden, contractor. $94
JOHNSON AV, w s, 350 ft n of St. James St, 75x106; William Quinn against Lillian R. Chatterton, owner; F. P. Dursle, contractor 45
MADISON ST, 402; Gustav Dreyer against James Phelan, owner; Barron & Brosnan, contractors..... 260
MINFORD PL, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 175x100; Albert Fiedler against William J. Tucker, owner; and Conterno & Treat and wife to R. C. Jackson..... 150
UNION AV, e s, 30 ft n of 151st St, 96x90; Charles W. Corell against Charles Van Riper and J. La Costa, owners; Frederick Euler, contractor..... 75
15TH ST, s s, 100 w of Prospect Terrace, 75x100; Walter W. Taylor against Ernest Bonavia, owner; J. Frank Bird, contractor 24

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

WESTERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 102d St, 100x100; Rosenberg and Feinberg on Thomas Frazier to Hany Meyer 1,589
4TH AV, w s, 75 ft s of 13th St, 39x52, William's Bridge; Louis Misto on Andrew Schenskie to William Coogan..... 20

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

82—Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Tugs Transfer No. 8 and R. M. Waterman. 124—Robinson vs. Ship T. F. Oakes.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 142—Julia Anthony, an infant, appellant, vs. the Village of Glens Falls, respondent.—Argued by Richard L. Hand for appellant, James H. Bain for respondent.

No. 143—In re will of Nicholas Seagrist.—Argued by Joseph H. Hayes for appellants, Edward W. S. Johnston for respondents.

No. 28—John H. Bowen, as assignee, &c., appellant, vs. the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, respondent.—Argued by S. G. Millard for appellant, Louis Marshall for respondent.

No. 1102—The People ex rel. Commissioners of Public Charities, respondent, vs. William Cullen for respondent.—Argued by Payson Merrill for appellant, Percy McElrath for respondents.

No. 100—Catharine Roach, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Long Island Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Louis Hasbrouck for appellant, John M. Kellogg for respondent. Unfinished.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 128, 138, 144, 147, 149, 151, 152.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—In re Darragh. 2—Gibson Electric Company vs. London and Lancashire insurance Company. 3—Wetmore vs. Stromeyer. 4—Gardner vs. Winterson. 5—New York Life Insurance Company vs. Kane. 6—Harrell vs. Bonilla Mexicana Company. 7—Hinman, Jr., vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 8—Connolly vs. same. 9—De Belaine vs. same. 10—In re school site Thirty-eighth Street and Second Avenue. 11—In re Department of Public Parks, in re Grote. 12—In re Mashbir.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—20—Matter of Hatch. 31—Stoerger vs. Nolan. 29—Matter of Sloane. 30—Schaefer vs. Ludeman. 21—Curry vs. Kiel. 8—Hardt vs. Levy. 34—Potter vs. Sills. (In re Eighth Avenue Railroad Company.) 37—Havens vs. West Side Electric Light and Power Company. 38—O'Reilly vs. Dale. 39—Husted vs. Moss. 40—Goldberg vs. Silberstein. 41—People, &c., vs. Moffett. 42—Waite vs. F. J. Kaldenberg & Co. 43—Flynn vs. Lynch. 44—Merriam vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. 45—Matter of Hallheimer. 46—Kellogg vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. 49—Elsworth vs. Woolsey. 50—Myer vs. Abbett. 51—Seagrist vs. Sigrist. 52—Lowental vs. Schepps. 54—Matter of Humfreville. 56—Matter of Reinisch. 57—Matter of Welch. 58—Noble vs. Noble. 59—People ex rel. Buckley vs. Roosevelt. 60—Lowenthal vs. Leonard. 61—Matter of Beach. 62—New York and New Jersey Ice Lines vs. Howell. 63—Pfeffer vs. Kling. 64—Wright vs. Weisel. 65—Pratt, Read & Co. vs. Messiter. 66—Schreyshi vs. Ketcham.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Rosenbach vs. Rosenbach. 2—McKesson vs. Phillips. 3—Hasslinger vs. McCormick. 4—Hartman vs. Hartman. 5—Price vs. Levy. 6—Foster vs. Foster. 7—Venner vs. Central Trust Company. 8—Lord vs. Sawyer. 9—Suedkner vs. Suedkner. 10—Brennan vs. Brennan. 11—Halliday vs. Fox. 12—Temple vs. Rhoads. 13—Bernholz vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 14—Weeks vs. same. 15—Myer vs. Bouth. 16—Van Aken vs. Tice. 17—People, &c., vs. Schur. 18—Matter of Kemble Street. 19—Matter of East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. 20—Fuller vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 21—Vanderpool vs. same. 22—Bacharach vs. same. 23—Wolf vs. same. 24—Mathewson vs. Mathewson. 25—Bennett vs. Campbell. 26—People, &c., vs. Romme. 27—Matter of Weber Piano Company. 28—Schaefer vs. Schaefer. 29—Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse. 30—People, &c., vs. Sumner. 31—Upton vs. Upton. 32—Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Leslie. 33—Petition of Department of Buildings vs. Jenkins. 34—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 35—Cohen vs. Cohen. 36—Everett vs. Mitchell. 37—Messiter vs. Stevenson. 38—Fowler vs. Albert Manufacturing Company. 39—Crowley vs. Healy. 40—Brackett vs. Holcombe. 41—Lasar vs. Lasar. 42—Matter of Campbell Sash, Door, and Moulding Company. 43—Department of Buildings vs. Nathan. 44—Matter of Ascheim. 45—Altieri vs. Mungo. 46—Farnham vs. Hague. 47—Farrell vs. Noel. 48—Steinman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 49—Westin vs. Turnbull. 50—Livingston vs. Haeger. 51—Kelso vs. Marshall. 52—Pohalski vs. Salomon. 53—Goodrich vs. Richardson. 54—German Savings Bank vs. Kaufman. 55—Cassidy vs. H. C. Miner Lithographing Company. 56—Vath vs. Vath. 57—Matter of Fair. 58—Ess vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 59—Dodge vs. Schell. 60—Frum-Fembrich Construction Company vs. Trinidad Bituminous Asphalt Company. 61—Little vs. Little. 62—Reynolds vs. Reynolds. 63—Adolphi vs. Adolphi. 64—Wolf vs. Nathan. 65—Hoyt vs. Bates. 66—Payne vs. Moran. 67—Quintard vs. Investment Corporation. 68—Mark vs. Bailey. 69—Welch vs. Welch. 70—Winkler vs. Blen. 71—Mathews vs. Studley. 72—Hutchins vs. Washington Life Insurance Company. 73—Wilson vs. Wheeler. 74—Sargent vs. Bloomsburg. 75—Department of Buildings vs. Wahle. 76—Di Santo vs. Di Santo. 77—Keery vs. Dimon. 78—People, &c., vs. Sapiro.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.—1—In re Exterior Street. 2—In re One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. 3—Dannat vs. Jones. 4—Deery vs. Williams. 5—In re Longwood Avenue. 6—Meineke vs. Meineke.

Preferred Causes.—5061—West vs. Clinton Bank. 4843—Walker vs. Rollins. 4844—Same vs. same. 4854—Brandt vs. Brandt. 5088—Jenkins vs. Durland. 5026—Green vs. United States National Bank. 5012—Remsen vs. Remsen. 5106—Burton vs. Mahler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3354—Associated Lace Makers vs. Malley. 4896—Reade vs. Varnum. 4848—Disbrow vs. Disbrow. 4849—Moebus vs. Moebus. 4869—Scheiner vs. Schwalzer. 4876—Boeger vs. Boeger. 4878—Post vs. Kelly. 4879—Rapp vs. Potts. 4895—Macklin vs. Macklin. 4793—Fosket & Bishop Company vs. Cirrito. 4794—Boesneck vs. Jacobs. 4818—Duffy vs. Duffy. 4826—Leon vs. Leon. 4829—Keppler vs. O'Reilly. 4833—McCrea vs. Hopper. 4841—Parr vs. Cockey. 4846—Bernhauer vs. Lloyd. 4850—Collins vs. Carter. 4862—Robinson vs. Rines. 4868—Yellow Pine Company vs. Hallock. 4875—Köhnemann vs. Templars of Liberty of America. 4880—Lawson vs. Buchanan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4896.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until June 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned until June 21.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.—1—In re Exterior Street. 2—In re One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. 3—Dannat vs. Jones. 4—Deery vs. Williams. 5—In re Longwood Avenue. 6—Meineke vs. Meineke.

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Law and Fact.—3354—Associated Lace Makers vs. Malley. 4896—Reade vs. Varnum. 4848—Disbrow vs. Disbrow. 4849—

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company at Ogdensburg.

OPPOSING INTERESTS THERE

The Central Vermont Railroad Company's Party Favored a Postponement of the Election of Officers, but the Parsons' Interest Carried Their Point.

The railroad world was much interested yesterday in the result of the annual meeting of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, held at Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Wednesday. The Central Vermont Railroad Company's interests favored a postponement of the customary elections until February, 1898. A motion to this effect was made by Louis Hasbrouck. The vote in favor of it was $1,630,000 stock out of the total of $3,677,000, of which $1,596,000 is owned by Central Vermont.

The Chairman, Bradley B. Smalley, who was in sympathy with Mr. Hasbrouck, declared the motion carried, and a voting offer from William Lummis, in opposition to Mr. Hasbrouck's motion, and comprehending a $3,485,000 mortgage bond vote, was refused. The Chairman gave his reasons as being that this vote could only be cast for Directors. Then the Central Vermont party withdrew. With it was Edward C. Smith, one of the receivers of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain to March 1 last, and President of the Central Vermont.

The meeting was, however, continued, with Charles R. Batt as Chairman in the interest of what is known as the Parsons party, after Charles Parsons, Chairman of the Consolidated Mortgage Committee and Separate Receiver. This committee consists of Charles Parsons, William Lummis, Thomas Denny, Jr., Charles R. Batt, Henry Parsons, Philip V. N. Ely, Hiram A. Hodge, Edwin Parsons, Clarence S. Day, Walton Ferguson, and Daniel Magone. Officers elected were: President—Charles Parsons; Secretary—Henry Parsons; Treasurer—Charles G. Burnham.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad is soon to be sold under foreclosure. It will be bought by Mr. Parsons's committee.

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT THE "SOO."

Western Roads Trying to Get Eastern Lines to Join Them.

CHICAGO, June 17.—The Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association met to-day for the purpose of considering the rate situation in the West. Representatives of the Denver and Rio Grande and of the Oregon Short Line were present to see that the interests of their roads were properly protected. The feeling is general that it will require a meeting of the Presidents of the Western roads to straighten out the muddle as the General Passenger Agents feel that the matter has reached a point which is somewhat beyond their jurisdiction. It is likely that another meeting will be held within a few days to settle the trouble, and if it is not successful the chances are bright for the hardest kind of a fight. It is conceded on all sides that the rate situation is more precarious just now than at any time since 1890.

The Western roads kept the wires hot to-day in the effort to get their Eastern connections to join them in meeting the rates made yesterday by the "Soo" Line from St. Paul to the Atlantic seaboard. If the Eastern roads will not join in, there will be nothing left for the Western roads to do but sit down and see all the business from St. Paul for the Atlantic seaboard carried by the Soo Line, for it is out of the question for them to meet the rates without the co-operation of their Eastern connections. The Eastern roads had not consented to join in meeting the rates this afternoon, but confidence was expressed by the Western lines that to-night or early in the morning word would be received from the Eastern lines saying that they will assist in fighting the Soo.

BALTIMORE RAILWAYS UNITE.

Consolidated Railway Formed With $10,000,000 Capital.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The Baltimore Consolidated Railway Company was organized to-day, the stockholders of the Baltimore Traction Company and the City and Suburban Company voting almost unanimously to consolidate the roads. The capital stock is $10,000,000, consisting of 400,000 shares at a par value of $25 a share. The new company will issue $12,000,000 4½ per cent. gold bonds, $10,500,000 of which will be used to retire the divisional mortgages as they mature, the remainder going into the treasury of the company. The combined mileage of the consolidated company is 185 miles.

One hundred and ninety-six thousand shares of the new stock goes to the Traction Company—of this 103,200 will be given in exchange for present traction stock at the rate of $21 per share, par value $25. The City and Suburban gets 103,600 shares of the new issue, of which 100,000 will be exchanged for the old stock of the City and Suburban, at the rate of $50 per share, which is par value.

The following are the officers of the Consolidated Company: President—Nelson Perin; Vice President and General Manager—William A. House; Treasurer—F. S. Bartlett. Jesse Hills, T. Dixon, T. E. Hambleton, S. Hagerty, William P. Harbey, Nelson Perin, William A. House, George C. Jenkins, George A. Von Lingen.

The Mercantile Trust Company of this city is trustee for the new bonds and also transfer agent. The consolidation takes place at once, but accounts will be adjusted up to July 1.

MILEAGE TICKETS DISCUSSED.

Central Passenger Association Holds a Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—At a meeting of the Central Passenger Association, called to consider the question of interchangeable mileage tickets, it was decided that on and after June 20 no more interchangeable mileage tickets will be sold by the companies which are members of the association, nor will they accept detachments from interchangeable mileage tickets sold by other companies except so far as may be hereafter provided for over lines operating through-car service.

It was also decided that after June 20 all concessions of every sort to brokers shall cease, and Commissioner Donald was instructed to maintain such a watch on the market as will insure keeping the resolution by all the lines concerned. It was also reserved that, taking effect July 20, all the lines of the association shall restore all passenger rates to the agreed tariffs, and that all tickets purchased by the Commissioner for the purpose of testing the market shall be redeemed by the initial line over which the ticket shall read. The meeting will be continued to-morrow, and it is likely that the matter of interchangeable mileage tickets will be finally settled.

FOR THE ANTI-SCALPER BILL.

G. H. Daniels Before the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce to-day heard an argument by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central road, in advocacy of the Anti-Scalper bill. He said the bill was necessary to protect the more prosperous roads against those that are insolvent, and also to protect them against counterfeiting.

Senator Lindsay questioned Mr. Daniels as to the effect of the bill upon inter-State commerce, and especially upon the right of the National Government to interfere in the police administration of any particular State, but Mr. Daniels held that it was as competent for the Federal Government to control this business as any part of the traffic between the States.

No vote was taken on the bill, though a motion to meet again next Saturday for its consideration was voted down. The pooling bill was not discussed.

TO REMOVE EX-GOV. LEWELLING.

Evidence Against a Commissioner of the Kansas Board of Railroads.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 17.—State Superintendent Striker declares that at the next meeting of the Executive Council, June 30, he will introduce a resolution to remove ex-Gov. Lewelling from the State Board of Railroad Commissioners unless he should choose to resign.

Superintendent Striker says the testimony of Harry Landis and of State Senator Titus at the recent legislative investigation committee meeting warrants his removal, and that he has made up his mind to force the Council to a vote on the subject.

Secretary of State Bush says that should the question of removal come up he will vote aye.

Senate Bill as to Live-Stock Freight.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Chilton, from the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, to-day reported the bill extending the time allowed railroad companies between loading and unloading cattle in transit from twenty-eight to forty hours. The bill is based on the fact that modern railroad facilities for taking care of live stock freight are much improved over those of the time when the present statute was enacted.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Ensign C. W. Wells is detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Concord.

Commander N. M. Dyer is ordered to examination for promotion at Washington, June 19.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Spratling is ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, July 1.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is ordered to the Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, New York, June 21.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of second-hand STEINWAY & sons, square and upright pianos, some nearly new; also a fine assortment of other makes for sale cheap. The largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makes in existence; every prominent name in America and Europe represented. Warerooms Eastern Branch, 1,224 Third av., near 69th st. Illustrated catalogue and Monthly Payment Plan sent on application. STEINWAY & SONS, Fifteenth st. and Fifth av., New York.

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CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By good strong girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family or private boarding house; good city reference. 144 West 52d St.; Murray's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; competent to get up company dinners, entrées, and desserts; catering; six years' city references. C. M., Box 39, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class young Englishwoman; where kitchenmaid is kept; good baker; fine meats, all entrées, desserts, ices, &c.; good manager; careful and economical; best reference. J. T., 103 West 17th St.

COOK—As good cook in private family; willing to go the country; best city references; understands creams and jellies; wages, $20. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

COOK, WAITRESS, or CHAMBERMAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes situations for excellent cook, waitress, or chambermaid with family going to the country. 127 West 58th St.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young, neat, trustworthy woman, Protestant, as housekeeper in widower's family; can take full charge; is economical; excellent reference. W., 36 Avenue A.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished, refined young lady as housekeeper or charge of bachelor apartment. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; English; neat sewer and packer; willing and obliging; personal reference. Maid, care Mrs. McPhillips, 349 West 45th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; hairdresser; good seamstress and packer; understands her duties thoroughly; best city references. A. C., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable girl as maid to an invalid lady; neat sewer, hairdresser; reference. L. V., Box 772, Orange, N. J.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. Box 314, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. 164 East 97th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; nine years' city reference; city or country. 103 East 22d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady closing her house desires situation for her laundress; first-class in every particular. 25 East 39th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a refined woman as nurse to lady or gentleman; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 45th St.

NURSE, &c.—By respectable girl as nurse, or assist with other work; country preferred. 88 East 114th St., O'Connor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman, Scotch Protestant, as first-class seamstress; willing to do light chamberwork; good reference; country preferred. A. Ward, 124 East 52d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; city or country. Waitress, care 325 Bleecker St.

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BUTLER.—Has thirteen years' experience and excellent references as to character and capability; is sober, trustworthy, intelligent, and of neat appearance; over four years in one place. Benzon, Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a first-rate Englishman; thoroughly understands his business in both capacities; disengaged July 1. B., 7 West 51st St.

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COACHMAN. — Protestant; experienced city driver; first-class references. Clifford, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class coachman; furnish best references as to honesty, sobriety, and character. C. D., 140 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; careful driver; present employer seen. P. J., 415 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent coachman; best references; six years with last employer. F. W. Smith, 140 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By single colored man as coachman; ten years in last place. Davis, 158 West 53d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; age, 40; no family; understands greenhouses, lawns, vegetables; also farming; good city references. W. F. E., 313 West 19th St.

Valets.

VALET.—Mr. I. D. Roman Baldwin can highly recommend an experienced English valet that has been in his employ the last two years. Hotel Renaissance, 5th Av. and 48d St.

VALET and BUTLER.—By young man, 22, well versed in English and German; capable of taking charge of affairs; wages no object. William, 15 East 12th St.

Waiters.

HEAD WAITER or BUTLER.—For the Summer. Head Waiter or Butler, 311 Madison Av., where now employed.

Miscellaneous.

FARMWORK.—By husband and wife; young, strong, and healthy; desire position together on farm or gentleman's place; references. Kahn, 228 2d St.

WORK.—By a boy of 17 at anything; not afraid of work; honest; reference. Meyers, 448 West 55th St.

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WANTED—A thorough laundress; well recommended for honesty and efficiency. Apply, between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day, (Friday,) at the Murray Hill Hotel, Room 252.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

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EXCURSIONS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. Pier, 8.45, 10, 11 A.M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.15 P.M. 23d St. Pier, Brooklyn, 8.0, 9.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.45, 3.30, 4.30 P.M. East 22d St., 8.30, 10.45, 11.15 A.M.; 12.45, 2.0, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.30 P.M. for 23d St. only; 2.45, 5, 6, 7.45 P.M. for all landings. EXTRA BOAT SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to All Attractions.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Pulton St., (by Annex), 8 A.M. " New York, Desbrosses st. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P.M. Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P.M., returning by any New York Central Train up to midnight of day of issue. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT OF EAST 34th ST. daily, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A.M., 12:10, and hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:30, and half hourly from 6:40 to 9:40 P.M.; additional train on race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P.M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A.M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:40 P.M.

Leave WHITEHALL ST. hourly from 7:10 A.M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10 P.M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P.M. Saturdays, 12:40 P.M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A.M. to 11:10 A.M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 9:10 P.M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL, leaves West 22d St. at 2 P.M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P.M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1.

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Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
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A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

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The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

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Furnessia, June 19, noon		Anchoria, July 10, noon	
Ethiopia, June 26, noon		Furnessia, July 17, noon	
City of Rome	$70.	Saturday, July 3	
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other strs., $50. Second Cabin:			
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35. Steerage Passage			
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.			

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Umbria, June 26, 1 PM		Campania, Jy. 17, 8 AM	
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM		Aurania, July 24, noon	
Etruria, July 10, 1 PM		Umbria, July 31, 3 PM	
EXTRA S. S. AURANIA,			
Aurania June 22, noon		Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.	

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WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, June 23, Noon		Adriatic, July 21, Noon	
Majestic, June 30, Noon		Britannic, July 28, Noon	
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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
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TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
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Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passen

ASSOCIATION OF MERCHANTS

The Wholesale Dealers Organize to Increase the Jobbing Trade of New York City.

TO LOWER RAILROAD FARES

They Wish to Bring Out-of-Town Merchants Here at Reduced Rates to Show Them the Advantages of the Metropolis.

The wholesale merchants in this city who have organized the Merchants' Association of New York propose to spend large sums of money in keeping the business advantages of this city before the country. They do not propose that any other city shall encroach upon them. They have long felt the necessity for finding some way in which to overcome the geographical handicap this city is under in its effort to remain the jobbing centre of the country.

As an experiment wholesale merchants in this city effected a temporary organization just before the Grant Day celebration. They secured concessions from the Joint Traffic Association, and invited buyers east of the Mississippi to visit the city during the celebration. Many took advantage of the cheap railroad fares, and the result more than pleased the promoters of the idea.

A Permanent Organization.

A permanent organization was the result of the experiment, and yesterday about fifty gentlemen, representing various firms, met at the Merchants' Club, in the New York Life Insurance Company's Building, to perfect plans. William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., who is Chairman of the Committee on Organization, called the meeting to order. In his opening remarks, after briefly enumerating the advantages of the city as a trade centre, he said:

"If the New York market, with all its unapproached advantages, is to maintain its proper supremacy in the distributing trade of this country, the time has come when its geographic disadvantages must be neutralized by proper means. With transportation rates placed at an attractive figure during the busy buying seasons of the year there is no question, as I will show you later by incontrovertible testimony, that the jobbing trade of New York City can not only be conserved, but be increased beyond anything in its history.

"The Wholesale Merchants' Association was started early in the Spring as a temporary organization to obtain special rates to New York during the Grant ceremonial. The railroad companies admit that the movement, as far as it has gone, has been a success. A large number of buyers were brought to this market in spite of the fact that it was late in the season, many of whom had not been here before for a number of years. We had every reason to be satisfied with the result of our efforts. In response to our urging the Joint Traffic Association has authorized the issuing of tickets both ways from any point within its territory at the rate of one fare and a third for one excursion. The Western and Southern Passenger Associations will do the same, and at least one excursion is assured.

Objects of the Association.

"But that is not what the Merchants' Association desires. We want an excursion in the Spring and Fall, and even more. Every merchant in New York must put his shoulder to the wheel and help. We need $50,000 to keep this matter before the public, and it must raise it soon. If by the means of circulars and advertisements we can show to the railroads that we do bring 4,000 or 5,000 merchants more, they will come to us with their hats in their hands asking for rates."

Lawyer James B. Dill of Dill, Seymour & Kellogg, followed Mr. King. He read over the charter and explained the powers the association will have. The charter will be presented to the Supreme Court to-day for approval. The following are the names of the temporary directors: John Claflin, William F. King, William E. Tefft, Charles H. Webb, John C. Juhring, James H. Breslin, Meyer Jonasson, Marcus M. Marks, and Charles T. Root.

George L. Putnam of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. followed Mr. Dill, and explained the purposes of the organization more in detail. Mr. Putnam said:

Mr. Putnam's Speech.

"Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. are in full accord with the purposes for which this meeting has been called. Those of us who were in the jobbing business twenty-five years ago have witnessed the growth to its present large proportions of what we understand as the 'road business,' until at the present time the wholesale houses of this city pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to the railroads for fares and extra baggage, resulting in large shipments by the railroads and the express companies. Such sales are necessarily attended by a disproportionate percentage of expense to the wholesale merchant, and it is the object of this meeting to devise means by which a larger number of merchants may be brought to this market and a larger proportion of the goods sold here.

"It is well known that this market offers superior attractions in prices and varieties, and it is also well known that the retail merchants of the country prefer to come here at least once each season for their supplies; for here are found the best hotels and amusements, seashore resorts, and many attractions which cannot be found in the interior markets, and we are all aware they offer superior attractions to the large number who desire to combine business with their pleasure.

Benefits to New York.

"It has been the desire of this association to obtain reasonable concessions from the railroads to assist us in our efforts, and it has seemed to us that the benefit between the railroads and our merchants would be mutual. The wholesale houses sell the goods and the railroads haul the freight, and New York generally receives the benefit derived from large numbers of transient visitors here. Goods sold at interior jobbing centers are received at those centres by canal and lake and roundabout water routes at low rates between seasons. When the retail merchant comes here and buys his goods, he is ready for them, wants them home as soon as he can get them, and they go direct by all-rail route and through the season duplicate orders are received here and the goods forwarded in the same way.

"Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. are greatly pleased by the liberal concessions extended to this organization by the Managers of the Joint Traffic Association. We believe that it means an old-fashioned business for the coming season, not alone to the wholesale houses, but to the railroads centring here, to the express companies, to the hotels and all the places of amusement and near-by Summer resorts, and will prove a benefit to the whole city. What we want is, to get more of the trade here, to sell more goods in our stores, and this organization is the first effort that has been made in that direction, and we believe it will prove a brilliant success."

After Mr. Putnam had finished, Charles T. Root of The Dry Goods Economist moved that the Board of Directors be empowered to appoint a committee which should consider the best plan for raising the money needed to carry on the organization. They are to confer with members of the different trades and ascertain their views. Addresses in this line were made by G. Blumenthal, John N. Beach, Meyer Jonasson, Marcus M. Marks of David Marks & Sons, and James E. Nichols of Austin, Nichols & Co. The next meeting will be held on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Among those present were Alexander Caldwell of Bill & Caldwell, Sylvester C. Hill of Hill Brothers, Frederick Haviland of Haviland & Abbot, Charles C. Gilligan of C. C. Shayne & Co., Henry G. Rettig of Zeiss, Cv. Werenfels & Co., Charles B. Morris & Co., Daniel P. Morse of Morse & Rogers, John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Company, F. A. Colt of Wilmerding & Bisset, Sidney B. Veit of Veit Son & Co., Meyer Jonasson of Meyer Jonasson & Co., George N. Bliss of George N. Bliss & Co., William E. Tefft of Tefft-Weller & Co., James L. Stevens of Benjamin & Co., James M. Burr of Burr & Hardwick, Adolf S. Meyer of Mark Aronson, G. E. Clarke of Tefft, Weller & Co., William F. King of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., C. F. Abbott of the Warner Brothers Company, Charles G. Stachelberg of M. Stachelberg & Co., John C. Juhring of Francis H. Leggett & Co., Daniel W. Richman of Richman, Schmidt & Wolf, Louis D. Gallison of Gallison & Hobron Company, Lee Kohns of L. Straus & Sons, W. A. Marble of R. and G. Corset Company, William Naumburg of Naumburg, Kraus & Co., and Irving R. Fisher of Nathaniel Fisher & Co.

DRY GOODS CLUB CELEBRATES.

It Has a Formal Opening, Attended by Nearly All the Members, in Its Handsome Quarters.

The Dry Goods Club of this city celebrated its formal opening yesterday afternoon in the new building 377 and 379 Broadway with a reception which was attended by nearly all of the 340 members of the club and a number of their friends. The rooms were decorated for the occasion with a profusion of flowers and palms and an elaborate luncheon was served.

The club occupies the entire eleventh floor of the building and the roof, which will be turned into a roof garden as soon as the necessary decorations and fixtures can be secured. It will be furnished with hickory russet chairs and tables now being made from special designs in Indiana.

The quarters of the club on the eleventh floor of the building consist of the main dining room, which runs almost the entire length of the building on White Street, and occupies about three-fourths of the floor space. It is handsomely decorated and furnished. The walls and carpet are of a rich dark red, the ceiling is cream-colored, and the hangings are of natural green. The furniture is antique oak. On the Broadway side, next to the dining room, is the café, fitted up with small rectangular tables of solid oak, with chairs to match. The scheme of color is pale green, brightened with orange draperies and curtains of the same color. In the rear end of the dining room is the ladies' café, resplendent in an exquisite combination of yellow, white, and green coloring, and producing a particularly bright effect. Adjoining it is a small boudoir, decorated in a flowery style and affording a comfortable lounging place.

The Dry Goods Club came into existence about four months ago through the efforts of T. S. Fuller, J. Alexander, H. L. Maxley, and Frank Lord. In view of the fact that the two other clubs—the Merchants' and the Arkwright—which were composed mainly of members of the dry goods trade, had already attained their limit of their prescribed membership, and were besides expensive, these men conceived the idea that there was room for a new club conducted on an economical basis without the incumbrance of a heavy initiation fee. Accordingly they went to work, and in a short time were able to secure a sufficient number of members to form a permanent organization. The dues were fixed at $30 a year.

As an additional attraction it was resolved to go in for extensive decoration of the quarters of the club. The matter was put in the hands of H. L. Boughton, who, with the aid of Designer C. R. Hester, furnished the decorations and fixtures throughout. A. C. Kluge, Chairman of the House Committee, loaned the club two handsome paintings—"The Entrance to the Harbor" and "French Ironclads"—by the artist H. af. Sillén of the Royal Swedish Navy. They form the nucleus of what may become a valuable art collection, as many members have signified their intention of contributing toward the acquirement of a handsome art gallery.

SURROGATE ARNOLD IS READY.

If Charges Are Made Against Him He Can Defend Himself—None Before the Bar Association.

A report was published yesterday that a letter preferring charges against Surrogate John H. V. Arnold has been sent to the Bar Association for investigation.

Prominent members of the Bar Association, when asked about the matter, said they knew of no such letter. John S. Cadwalader, Vice President, said he knew nothing about the matter; that charges, if made, would properly come before the Grievance Committee of the association.

Edward L. Wetmore, Chairman of the committee, said all the deliberations of the committee are secret, and no charges of any kind are given to the public until brought, in proper form, before the association. He added that he knew nothing of the letter referred to in the report.

Surrogate Arnold said that, although he has not been in good health for two years, he has worked as hard as any Judge in the city, and that, although there had been complaint in a few cases, these were as drops of water in a bucket compared with the hundreds of cases which he had settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"It is impossible," said he, "in the multiplicity of cases that arise, to satisfy everybody, or to end in all with the dispatch that every one expects of a Judge. Whatever charges may be made against me at any time, I am ready to answer. Parts of the interview attributed to me are false. For instance, I never said I had appointed my business associate, G. W. Minor, and my son, Reginald, as referees or guardians. I have never appointed my son to any such position, and Mr. Minor was never my business associate.

"I have not heard of any charges preferred against me to the Bar Association. When any such are made, I shall be prepared for them."

SUIT AGAINST MYERS & CO.

One of the Firm Testifies as to the Purchase of Stock.

Magistrate Kudlich, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, continued the hearing in the case of Herman Tappan, a wholesale perfume dealer, of 112 Duane Street, against Edward H. Myers and Charles Neukirch, who compose the firm of Theodore W. Myers & Co., stock brokers, of 47 New Street.

Edward H. Myers took the stand for the defense, and testified that the Bay State Gas stock purchased on Nov. 2, 1896, by Tappan was purchased from Broker Nash. The transaction was in the office of Myers & Co., however.

Witness said copies of notes of the transaction were handed to Tappan and to Nash. Tappan has declared he never had a copy of the same. Witness showed by his books that no transaction in Bay State Gas stock had been made in his office that day. He produced all the sheets of his transactions on that day to further prove this.

Myers said that on Oct. 27, last year, Tappan told him to buy Bay State Gas stock. He could not procure it in New York, so he telegraphed to F. H. Prince & Co., Boston. The stock was procured, paid for, and delivered to complainant.

It was finally agreed to adjourn the hearing until Monday afternoon next at 2:30 P. M.

Summer Schedule of Long Island R. R.

The Long Island Railroad Company has issued its schedule for the Summer season, to take effect on and after June 17. This is ten days earlier than the Summer schedule began last year. Among the improvements adopted by President Baldwin will be the placing of three additional trains on the Port Jefferson Branch. An extra express train will also be run to and from Moriches, stopping at Amityville and other intermediate stations. An additional Sunday train will also be run to and from Greenport. There will also be express trains every morning from Oyster Bay, and extra trains run every Saturday afternoon to all the principal stations on the road. The service for Manhattan Beach, which opened yesterday, is especially convenient, trains being run at short intervals from the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street and Whitehall Street.

Will of Col. Anthony S. Diller.

Col. Anthony S. Diller, who died at Taylor's Hotel two weeks ago, was supposed to have made no will. It was learned yesterday that shortly before his death he sent for J. Flavel McGee of the firm of Bedle, McGee, and Bedle, who drew up a will, which was duly signed and was attested by Col. Agens of Newark and Gen. Brady, who was then stopping at the hotel. The will divides property valued at $200,000 between Col. Diller's brothers and sisters, with a life interest to his mother, who resides in Maryland. The estate consists of a mortgage on the foundry in Jersey City, which Col. Diller conveyed to the Standard Iron Company when he retired from business, a large tract of land at Guttenberg, and an estate Diller Virginia. The will has not yet been offered for probate.

A Big Stock Purchase.

The Siegel-Cooper Company has purchased the entire stock of Mr. Collins, formerly known as J. N. Collins & Co., of Fourteenth Street, this city. The stock will be at once removed to the Siegel-Cooper Company Building, in Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, and a special sale will be held.

SURFACE ROAD FRANCHISES

Representatives of the Metropolitan Traction Company Meet the Sinking Fund Commission.

MAYOR DEFENDS MR. SCOTT

Resolutions of the Social Reform Club Criticise the Corporation Counsel and Other City Officials—Railroads Ready to Make Improvements Conditionally.

The first official demand on the part of the city that the officials of the Metropolitan Railway Company prepare to pay to the city something in return for the granting of the privilege of changing the motive power on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads was made by Mayor Strong yesterday at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The officials of the road had been invited to come and explain why they, or more correctly the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad Companies, from whom they lease the roads, had not filed statements of the cost of the road as required in the first franchise. President Vreeland, Elihu Root, W. C. Whitney, James C. Carter, and others were present at the meeting on behalf of the railway. Their answer was to the effect that they had been advised by counsel that the board had not the right to question them as to the costs, and that they respectfully declined to make the statements. The board decided, on the motion of Alderman Oakley, seconded by Recorder Goff, to refer the answers to the Corporation Counsel.

It was suggested that Mr. Vreeland on behalf of his company be invited to confer as to what arrangements could be made that the work of changing the motive power on the two roads and other improvements could be begun at once. Mr. Vreeland stood up to speak, and as a beginning asked for some suggestion from the board. The Mayor replied: "We would like to know from the railroads why they should not pay some money to the city for the privilege of changing their motive power, and what amount the company would think it fair to pay."

Mr. Vreeland appeared staggered for the moment, as he said: "I am represented here by counsel, who will answer for me." Mr. Root, on behalf of the Metropolitan, and Mr. Clark, for the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Roads, replied, in speeches that occupied an hour and a half, that the companies did not acknowledge the right of the city to take the roads, and therefore could hardly answer such a question. At the end of the conference, however, Mr. Root suggested that if the city would guarantee to the Metropolitan that in the event of its obtaining possession of the roads, it would lease them to the Metropolitan Company under the same terms that the original Sixth and Eighth Avenue Company now leases them, the Metropolitan Company would probably go on with the work.

John Brooks Leavitt, for the Citizens' Union, outlined the views of those who wanted the city to take the roads. He wanted the board to instruct the Corporation Counsel to take action in behalf of the city.

Edward Hurley for the Social Reform Club read some resolutions adopted by his club that reflected strongly upon the Corporation Counsel and the other city officials for not working harder toward getting the roads. He said, afterward, in a little speech, that there was a very strong feeling among the common people about it, and that if any person who had been lax in the matter should run for office he would realize how strong it was. He declared the people regarded the dilatoriness in getting the roads much as they did the "Broadway steal."

The Mayor said the strictures on Mr. Scott were very uncomplimentary on Mr. Leavitt's part, and showed bad taste. He replied to Mr. Hurley by saying: "I've not done it for you nor your organization, or for any other organization. When I became Mayor I ceased to be anything else than a citizen of New York. No set of men in New York can deter me from doing just what I think right."

Alderman Oakley was trembling with anger when he turned to Mr. Hurley and declared there was no comparison between the present Board of Aldermen and the board that granted the Broadway franchise. "And you ought to go back to your club and advise them to use their common sense and the facts in the case before passing any more such resolutions."

Even Controller Fitch had something to say. "You talk about common people," he asked. "Who are they? Are you and your club any commoner than we are?"

The board adjourned the meeting without taking any action other than to agree to appoint some time for an executive session, when the Metropolitan officials will meet them and try to come to some agreement on the lines suggested by Mr. Root.

ADAM D. WHEELOCK'S WILL.

Two of His Children Named as Executors of the Estate.

The will of Adam D. Wheelock, late President of the Nassau Trust Company of Brooklyn, was filed yesterday. No schedule of the estate accompanied it. William E. Wheelock and Laura F. Wheelock, the son and daughter, are named as executors, and the estate is left to them in trust to be kept intact for fifteen years if it can be done without loss.

The will provides that during that time the house at 161 Joralemon Street is to be for the use of the three daughters—Laura F., Clara E., and Mary S. Wheelock—who are to each have an income of $1,000 a year, but the house shall cease to be their property if they marry. At the end of fifteen years any unmarried daughter is to receive $20,000 and any married daughter $5,000. The remainder is to be divided equally among the children.

TO TEST HAULING DEVICES.

The Manhattan Railway Company Will Try a Compressed Air Motor.

The Manhattan Railway Company's position in regard to the motive power for its service may be said to be that which existed before any change was talked of. So far from having planned to adopt the "third rail," or Chicago system, it has yet to test several hauling devices, the chief of them being compressed air.

The compressed air motor made at Rome, N. Y., is now at Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Its mechanism is undergoing a complete overhauling, so that there may be no hitch at the coming trial. This precaution is made necessary by the severe tests to which the motor was put before it was placed on the rails of the Manhattan system. The other day the motor was "towed around"—to use General Manager Fransioli's definition of the trip—to have a test of its trucks, wheels, and platform.

The compressed air plant at 100 Greenwich Street is completely equipped, and the pipe connections are ready for serving the motor with compressed air. This initial test will not be made until next week.

HARPER BROTHERS IN LONDON.

Local Firm Acquires the Business of Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.

J. Henry Harper of the firm of Harper & Brothers, publishers, yesterday confirmed the report that his firm had acquired the business established in London by the late James R. Osgood of Boston and Clarence W. McIlvaine of this city, under the firm name of Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., 45 Albemarle Street. Both parties were formerly in the employ of Harper & Brothers.

About eleven years ago Mr. Osgood went to London, and shortly afterward Mr. McIlvaine followed and joined him in opening an establishment conducted on the same lines as that of their former employers. The business prospered, and soon became one of the most popular of the younger publishing houses in England. When Mr. Osgood died, his partner inherited the business and carried it on until June 16, when he sold out.

The firm will hereafter be conducted under the style of the local concern, who, by the purchase, comes into possession of several valuable copyrights, including those of the late George du Maurier and Thomas Hardy. Mr. McIlvaine will continue to conduct the business in London as a Vice President of the corporation of Harper & Brothers for the time being. It is expected, however, that some changes may be made later on.

GOMEZ'S STIRRING LETTER

Writes to the Cuban Junta that Success Has Attended Upon the Insurgent Arms.

FREE CUBA IS IN SIGHT

Weyler's Men Allowed to Pillage and Burn, but Withal They Are Defeated in Daily Battle—War Will Cease With Independence.

A long letter from Gen. Gomez, received yesterday, was the source of much joy and satisfaction to the Cubans at the Junta. It was dated May 16, at the headquarters of the Cuban Army, La Gloria, Sancti Spiritu, and was addressed to Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate.

Gen. Gomez, in opening, approves the course of Gen. Palma in reiterating that only absolute independence will be considered as a basis for the cessation of hostilities by the Cubans. Then, referring to the methods of Cuban warfare, he says:

"The results obtained prove that we are mistaken as to the proper manner of combating the Spaniards, and convince me of the efficiency of my plans of combat. Weyler, who murders, who mutilates the dead, and who spreads ruin and desolation, must have learned that to vanquish and annihilate the brave soldiers who defend the principles of our glorious revolution, his large army, his infamy and wanton destruction of property are totally inefficient.

"I move freely among his swarming soldiers, and in the daily battles that occur the reports of Mausers resounds in the midst of smoke that rises from the work of incendiarism of the would-be victors. Weyler has been unable, despite all his efforts, to compel me to change my plans, and when he dares to announce that Las Villas is pacified we are defeating in open field his columns, and our cavalry with its machete charges routs the enemy. This was done recently by the forces under the Cuban Brigadier, José Miguel Gomez, and those under Col. José de J. Monteagudo, and similar encounters are frequent, as you may see in the war reports I send you.

No Provinces Pacified.

"When the large Spanish columns make the woods tremble with their cannonade and musketry; when they have been compelled to execute quick marches and to hide during the night in their encampments in the woods, without daring to light camp fires for fear of our sharp shooters, the papers in Sancti Spiritus assert that this part of the island is pacified. Similar assertion is made in respect to Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, though in these provinces continuous fighting is going on under the leadership of active and able officers. But Weyler must lie in order to suit the Spanish Government to whom he owes obedience, and he lies impudently, as calmly he beholds the sword of the assassin sink into the bosoms of women and children and old men.

"The war continues with success in spite of Weyler, his men, and his infamy. I dare affirm, based upon my experience in this kind of warfare, that the Winter campaign will soon be over, and our army will be unimpaired, and the Spanish cause without any advantage. The revolution is, therefore, stronger than ever, and we shall continue without serious obstacle with greater faith as to the ultimate result.

"The warm brotherhood that arises between men who have together fulfilled their duty has never been so strongly felt as now. Every one is at his post, and the military leaders and those who discharge the supreme civil functions of the revolution are equally entitled to the respect of their subordinates. The coming campaign will find us resolved to rely only upon war and our own efforts for the success of our struggle, though we shall always keep in our souls deep gratitude for the men and nations that, convinced of the justice of our cause, give the aid of their sympathies and disinterested co-operation.

"Falsehood, the favorite Spanish weapon, turns fortunately against those that use it. If it was true that the Spaniards had captured all of the arms, ammunition, and horses that they pretend, the Cubans would be by this time unarmed and without the means necessary to prosecute the war, and circumstances would have compelled us to search for more clever plans with which to hold our ground. As it is not true, the emptiness of these fantastic reports only serves to cover our enemy with ridicule.

Independence, Not Autonomy.

"They are talking about autonomy, but we are unwilling to take such proposition into consideration, and as to me, personally, I can only say what I have already declared in other letters—and I am only glad to repeat here—we have sworn allegiance to a constitution, and we are determined to defend it with our lives. That constitution ordains that peace negotiations shall be based necessarily and only on the absolute independence of the Island. Therefore, if this devastating war, which is costing so many Cuban lives, and both Cuban and foreign property, must cease and peace is to come, it must be with independence.

"We hold very dear the lives of our gallant soldiers, and in order to spare them we are willing to make a pecuniary sacrifice, though we are convinced that independence will soon be reached. Spain's Treasury is exhausted. She has been humiliated. On the other hand, we feel hopeful and strong, and we stand firmly united against her. Say so to all, and be sure that we are approaching the day when we shall embrace each other as the true old friends that we have always been."

As a sample of Weyler's brutality, Gen. Gomez cites, in a postscript, the case of a demented woman, Maria Rodriguez, whose house in Manajanabo was burned by Weyler's soldiers. They knew she was in it, and intentionally burned her to death.

A RESPITE FOR NOBLE.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Checks the Police Court Arraignment of the Escaped Prisoner.

"Dan" Noble, one of the survivors of the "Criminal Aristocracy" that twenty years ago had almost every bank vault at their mercy, was a prominent figure in the prison pen at Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Twenty-four years ago he escaped from Auburn Prison, leaving three of his five years' sentence for burglary unserved.

At the police court Noble was cool and unconcerned. When Keeper Peter Nellis, who was at the prison at the time of the escape, said, "How are you, Dan; I have not seen you in quite a while," he answered: "I do not know you, Sir."

Noble's attorneys secured a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court. This was served on Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, and will be argued to-day. This acted as a check to any further proceeding, so Magistrate Meade adjourned the case to await the Supreme Court's decision. Noble was remanded to the custody of Capt. O'Brien.

Post Office Sub-Stations.

Postmaster Van Cott has located the Ellis Island sub-station in the Barge Office until the new buildings on the island are erected. The loss to the sub-station by the fire was not more than $100. No letters were destroyed. Next month a new sub-station will be opened at Second Avenue and Sixty-second Street for the sale of stamps, money orders, and the registering of letters.

United States Ship Essex in Port.

The United States steamship Essex, from Sag Harbor for New York, arrived at City Island yesterday afternoon, and came to an anchor for the night.

The United States steamship Alliance passed City Island bound from New York for Newport.

Burglars in South William Street.

Burglars broke into the offices of De Brabant, Von Gottberg & Co., at 57 South William Street, yesterday morning and took $25 in cash and some jewelry, including a valuable diamond pin, from an iron trunk, which they broke open.

To Close Early Saturdays.

Stern Brothers, West Twenty-third Street, will close their establishment at 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays during the Summer months, commencing to-morrow.

Silks.

Printed Foulard, dotted or figured, Navy Blue and White. Colored or Black grounds with various printings,

40 cents per yard;
Formerly 75 cents.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

TOBACCO DEALER ASSAULTED.

He Is One of the District Attorney's Witnesses in the Suit Against the Trust.

Jacob L. Kahn, a retail tobacco dealer, and one of the District Attorney's witnesses in the case against the Tobacco Trust, was assaulted early yesterday morning by two men, who knocked him senseless. Mr. Kahn has owned two tobacco shops at 94 and 98 East Houston Street for nearly twenty years. He is in the habit of closing his store promptly at midnight and walking to his flat, which is at 88 East Fourth Street, only a few blocks away.

A few minutes after midnight Thursday morning he left the store, carrying with him the money taken in during the day. As he approached the steps leading to the door of his house, two men sprang upon him. He struggled with them, and some one standing a few feet away shouted for the police. One of his assailants then struck him on the head with some weapon and knocked him senseless to the sidewalk. The two men fled and Kahn was taken into the house.

A physician was called, and found that the injury he had received was not serious. Besides the blow on the head, which was made with some blunt instrument, his face had been severely bruised by the heavy fall to the stone sidewalk. The doctor ordered him to stay in bed for a while.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Kahn was lying on a sofa at his home. There was a vertical cut over his left eye about an inch long. Another cut was on his left cheek, which was also bruised and swollen considerably. He was loath to talk about the matter. "Acting under advice," he said, "I will not talk about the case. Any statement that I have said I believed myself the victim of any particular firm is wholly unauthorized. I did not say I was, and gave no one permission to say it for me. At another time I may have something to say."

When questioned as to his relations with the American Tobacco Company, Mr. Kahn said those relations had nothing to do with the assault, and that the details of his fight with that company will be given to-day when he appears as a witness for the prosecution in the case against the Directors of the company. He smiled when the rumor that he has been "shadowed" by two men was told to him. "Be that as it may," he said, "I have nothing to say."

All through the conversation Mr. Kahn constantly repeated: "I have no fault to find and no complaint to make."

"Does that mean that you have not made a complaint to the police?" he was asked.

"Yes," he answered. "I went it to drop."

Assistant District Attorney Philip Carpenter said last night that personally he had not the faintest suspicion that anybody connected with the Tobacco Trust had instigated the assault upon Kahn. The feeling of the District Attorney's office regarding the methods of the defense was illustrated, he said, by the fact that no precautions had been taken to protect the jurors who are trying the case, from bribery or other improper influences. As there is no fear of any attempt of that kind, certainly there could be no idea that the Tobacco Trust would try to have a witness disabled.

AN OFFERING TO NEW JERSEY.

Dr. J. A. Coles Proffers a Bust of His Father to Gov. Griggs.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of Newark, N. J., has written to Gov. Griggs, offering as a gift to the people of New Jersey a handsome bronze portrait bust of his father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, poet, author, and scientist, and suggests that it be put up in Newark. The bust was executed by John Quincy Adams Ward, and rests on the capstone of a pedestal consisting of a monolith from the Mount of Olives, which in turn rests on one from Jerusalem. Beneath this are two from Nazareth, and these rest on two stones from Bethlehem. The base of the bust represents two large folio volumes, bearing the titles of Dr. Coles's published works, "The Life and Teachings of Our Lord in Verse" and "The Light of the World." Cast in solid bronze on the front of the pedestal is a copy of Dr. Coles's National song of praise, "The Rock of Ages."

INSANE FROM MOSQUITO BITE.

Lepro's Hand Was Bitten, and Blood Poisoning Developed.

Carmine Lepro, forty-two years old, a bootblack, living with his family at 363 First Avenue, was bitten on the hand by a mosquito a few days ago. He killed the insect and scratched the bite until it bled. A few hours later the hand began to swell. It continued to swell, and became very painful. When the swelling extended to the breast a physician was called in. That was two days ago. The doctor diagnosed the trouble as blood poisoning, and said it was possible the arm would have to be amputated. It was arranged to have a minor operation performed yesterday. During the night the man became insane, believing he was a mosquito, and attempting to imitate the insect's buzzing. An ambulance was then summoned, and he was taken to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital.

This is one of the first cases on record where a person was rendered insane from the bite of a mosquito.

BLUM JURY LOCKED UP.

Were Unable to Agree Upon a Verdict, so the Judge Went Home.

The trial of Max Blum, accused of setting fire to the building at 679 Broadway, was resumed yesterday before Judge Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. At Wednesday's hearing Schoenholz, the self-confessed firebug, stated that Blum had sent him to Rosner & Steinlauf, furriers, at 679 Broadway, to make arrangements for the fire.

The only witness for the defense was called yesterday in the person of Steinlauf, who denied that he had ever before seen either Schoenholz or Blum. Lawyer Howe, for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney Milliken, for the people, summed up briefly, and the case went to the jury at 2:30 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock the members of the jury went to supper, and on their return resumed their efforts to reach a verdict. At 10 o'clock Justice Fursman decided not to wait any longer. He then ordered the jury to be locked up for the night and went home.

May Succeed Mr. Roberts.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, will, July 1, enter on his duties. His successor as President of the Franklin National Bank will probably be Charles F. James, Vice-President of the bank, who is a son of Gen. Thomas L. James, former Postmaster General and now President of the Lincoln National Bank.

Drowned Man Found in Narrows.

The body of a middle-aged man was found floating through the Narrows at noon yesterday and landed at the Quarantine wharf. In one of his pockets was a Nassau Electric Railroad motorman's badge, numbered 826.

In nothing can you be so easily fooled as in straw hats.

Buying straw hats here is just like buying anything else.

"Your money back if you want it" is broad enough to cover everything.

The best that can be made, $2.50 and $3; second best, $1.90.

Once on a steamer the most conspicuous object about you is your rug.

A complete line, $3 to $19.50. Equally good trunks, hat-boxes and dress-suit cases.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WHEELMEN AND SIDEWALKS

City Magistrate Simms Decides that There Is No Law to Prevent Them Riding There.

A BICYCLE NOT A CARRIAGE

Deputy Chief Cortright Quotes the Ordinance and Says the Police Will Enforce It Despite the Decision—An Appeal to the Dictionary.

Section No. 209 of the Revised City Ordinances says:

No person shall drive or back or load any horse or cart or other wheel carriage on the footpath or sidewalk of any street under a penalty of $5 fine for each offense.

The Standard Dictionary gives these definitions:

Bicycle: A two-wheeled vehicle, &c.

Carriage: A wheeled vehicle, &c.

Vehicle: A mechanism or contrivance fitted with wheels or runners for carrying something, as a carriage, &c.

The definitions appear to show that a bicycle is a carriage, and that under the ordinance quoted any one taking a bicycle on the sidewalk or footpath is liable to a penalty of $5 for each offense.

On Wednesday shortly before noon Policeman Isaac Werner of the mounted squad saw Mrs. Anna C. Ball, a widow, of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Mott Avenue, riding a bicycle on the sidewalk or footpath (there is no flagging there) of Jerome Avenue. He warned her that she was violating the law, but she paid no heed. When he stopped her she said she had a right to ride on the sidewalk, and there was no law to prevent her doing so. Werner disagreed with her, and threatened her with arrest. She struck him, and he had to summon assistance to take her to the King's Bridge Police Station.

In the Morrisania Court City Magistrate Simms asked the complaint against her. The policeman explained, and Mrs. Ball pleaded:

"I had a right to ride on the sidewalk. The road is all torn up by the railroad company, and I couldn't ride there."

Magistrate Simms said that ordinarily that would all be of importance, but it happened in this case that no law is violated by any one who rides a bicycle on the sidewalk. So he discharged Mrs. Ball.

The police were disgusted. It was the first time any of the City Magistrates had taken such a stand, and they could not understand it.

When asked the reasons for his decision, Magistrate Simms quoted Section 209 of the city ordinances, and said a bicycle is not a carriage, and, although the section might be stretched to include bicycles, he did not believe it just to do so. He said that there is no ordinance which covers the offense charged against the woman. He would have liked to fine her for resisting the police, but no complaint to that effect was made against her. She was charged with riding on the sidewalk. He investigated the ordinances carefully, and found none that covered that offense.

Deputy Chief of Police Cortright smiled when asked what effect Magistrate Simms's decision would have on the instructions given to the police to permit no riding on the sidewalks. "I don't think the decision will trouble the police much," he said. "We shall arrest any violator of the law we see. If the Magistrates discharge them, well and good. All the police have to do is to enforce the law, not to punish the violators. None of the other Magistrates has ever made any such decision, and I don't believe any of them will.

"The ordinance distinctly declares no person shall take a wheeled carriage on the sidewalks or footpaths, and there is no doubt that a bicycle is a wheeled carriage. At least that is the police interpretation of the ordinance, and the police will act on that definition until a higher authority than Magistrate Simms instructs them to the contrary. Magistrate Deuel, who is an enthusiastic wheelman, fined half a dozen young persons in the Morrisania Court for the offense Magistrate Simms has just declared to be no violation of the law."

Magistrate Simms is one of the most enthusiastic wheelmen in the State. He is a fine rider and is high in the counsels of the State League of Wheelmen.

"I do not believe there is much fear of the wheelmen owning the whole city just yet," said Clerk Ten Eyck of the Board of Aldermen, "even if Magistrate Simms thinks they may. Section No. 209 of the ordinance covers the case exactly. No one can compel a Magistrate to know the full meaning of the word 'carriage,' but ignorance has never been considered a valid excuse under the law. And dictionaries are cheap. If the decision in the case of Mrs. Ball is a legal one, a party of riders can take possession of the sidewalks of Broadway and crowd pedestrians off. The idea is ridiculous. We who cannot ride or do not care to ride bicycles have some rights. Magistrate Simms was mistaken."

Neither Magistrate Wentworth nor Magistrate Kudlich, himself a wheelman, would express any opinion on the decision. Both said they never decide cases until they have heard the evidence.

Acquiring a Passaic Trolley Line.

The stockholders of the Consolidated Traction Company met in the company's office at Jersey City yesterday to ratify the purchase of a trolley line from Belleville to Passiac, heretofore operated by the Passaic and Newark Traction Company. It is a short line, but its purchase is important because it gives the Consolidated Traction Company a through route from the Pennsylvania Ferry at Exchange Place, Jersey City, to Paterson.

More Property for Trinity Church.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted permission to the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church to acquire, by purchase, the property at 448 Canal Street. The property is valued at $23,000.

REVIEW of BOOKS and ART
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Saturday, June 19

Two Englishmen with Eyes to See Us
One of them writes an intelligent book about us and another praises him for his insight.

Events in Paris
The success of Duse and the spreading fame of d'Annunzio—Bourget's lectures in Oxford—The misfortune of Rodin.

A Life of Gov. Greenhalge
Born in England, of English parents, and three times chosen Governor of Massachusetts.

City Books Extra Illustrated
How Francis's "Old New York," a Guildhall book, and Colden's Account of the Canal Celebration have been made use of.

Two Lives of the Queen
Interesting details of her home life, her habits, her wealth, and her work.

To Furthest Spitzbergen
Sir Martin Conway's account of the first crossing of that land.

Town and Village Libraries.
Increase in their number due to State aid and other causes.

Gibbon's Library
The catalogue on playing cards made by the historian—Books that he had.

The Talmud Again
The most recent rendering of that ancient storehouse of rabbinical lore.

Book Plates
The designing of them as an art now practiced—Things to avoid in book plates.

Special attractions in The New York Times ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of Sunday, June 20th.

The New York Times
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